

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

MISSOURI ASSN.
OF THE DEAF



"D. P."



ATLANTA CLUB
OF THE DEAF



LITTLE TOT AT M.S.D. GETTING FORTY WINKS . . . See Page 8

50c Per Copy

August, 1951

The Editor's Page

Fire Damages S. W. Mailing Files

Late in June a fire broke out and gutted the building in which "Casey the Mailer," THE SILENT WORKER's mailer, is located. Approximately \$50,000 worth of damage was done to the building. A newspaper picture showed the building to be a mere shell after the fire.

At first it was thought that the files of THE SILENT WORKER's metal addressograph plates were not greatly damaged. But, a later examination revealed that two galleys of the plates were missing after the fire.

The July issue, which went out after the fire occurred was affected by the loss of the plates, and quite many subscribers did not receive that issue. Our mailer had to hold the remainder of the July copies until the office files could be checked and the list of the missing subscribers forwarded to him. We sincerely regret the great inconvenience this caused the unlucky subscribers.

Travelogue

We write these lines on a card table in a cottage on the shore of Delavan Lake. Everyone knows where Delavan Lake is, since the city of Delavan is the seat of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

This pause at Delavan is a breathing spell after a long trip from California, by way of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. On June 22 we stopped at Portland, Oregon, where the Rose City Club and the Oregon Association of the Deaf had arranged for NAD rally, the results of which will appear in due time in Larry Yolles' report on the Endowment Fund campaign. It was a good rally and we met a good crowd of the Oregon deaf. We found them enthusiastic over the program the NAD has outlined for the future.

The next evening we moved into Seattle and had the pleasure of speaking at another NAD rally, held under the auspices of the Puget Sound Association of the Deaf. This was another successful occasion and it was good to see the interest in the work of the NAD displayed by the Washington deaf.

After miles of driving, in the course of which we made a brief stop at the Montana School for the Deaf, we finally pulled into Saskatoon, where the Western Canada Association of the Deaf convened June 28 to July 3.

Saskatoon is a thriving city which has grown from a tiny settlement of sod

houses on the vast Saskatchewan prairie within the lifetime of many individuals still living there. It is the site of the Saskatchewan School for the Deaf, which housed the W.C.A.D. convention.

We found the convention in Canada very much like our own conventions. The deaf of Canada have problems similar to those we have in the United States, and they engage in similar efforts to solve their problems. They are even more concerned over educational methods than we are in the United States, for education in Canada has suffered more from the meddling of oral extremists and other wild-eyed dispensers of miracle propaganda.

The deaf of Canada are fighting for installation of the combined system in the schools of the Dominion, and sooner or later they will win. The Saskatoon School is a good school, under the direction of a progressive superintendent who has the respect of the people. The school, however, seems to be bound by the dictation of the same forces which govern other Canadian schools, stressing oral training to the exclusion of all other methods, a condition which the W.C.A.D. resolved to oppose.

The deaf of Canada are contributing to the scholarship fund established by the Canadian Association of the Deaf, the same as we in the United States are engaged in a campaign to establish a home office for the NAD. They are enthusiastic supporters of the C.A.D. We found the members of the W.C.A.D. a friendly, congenial group of people, and it was a pleasure to spend six days among them. The good will which exists between the CAD and the NAD is proving beneficial to both organizations, and the cordial reception we received at the hands of the Canadians bespeaks perpetuation of the bonds of friendship between the deaf of the two nations.

Coming back into the U.S. we stopped for a brief visit at the North Dakota School and then at the Minnesota School. We had no NAD rallies at these stopovers, but we met old-time friends whom we had not seen for years.

At Delavan we met most of the deaf of the town at a reception held at the Wisconsin School, and again we found a group of friendly people, all interested in the progress of the NAD.

As we write this, we are preparing to move into Chicago and the Golden Jubilee convention of the N.F.S.D. By the time this is in print, the convention will have passed into history. As always, great excitement prevails throughout

Fratdom. The laws will be re-written, the home office will be moved somewhere or other, new officials will occupy the grand offices, etc., etc., but we predict that, as always, the convention smoke will clear away, the status quo will return, and the NFSD will continue working for all that's good in deafdom.

This number of THE SILENT WORKER has been put together mostly at the card table in the Delavan Lake cottage, where the editor and the business manager are supposedly having a vacation. The proofs were brought from California and the "dummy" was pasted up at Delavan. We are indebted to Feature Editor Leo Jacobs, for assisting with the editing in California while the editor was gallivanting about the country.

The Silent Worker

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICE
982 CRAGMONT AVE.
BERKELEY 8, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 12

August, 1951

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THE SILENT WORKER is published monthly at 300 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 13, Calif. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Los Angeles, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription rates: United States and possessions the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except the Guianas, 1 year, \$3.50; other countries, 1 year, \$4.50.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, photographs, and all letters referring to subscriptions, advertising, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to THE SILENT WORKER, 982 Cragmont Ave., Berkeley 8, California. Notification of change of address must reach the business manager by the first of the month preceding publication. The advertising in THE SILENT WORKER does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine.

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Missouri Association of the Deaf

Its relief plan helps the needy; its proposed home will care for the aged; it sends students to college

By HARRIETT BOOTH

VISUALIZE A STATE ASSOCIATION paying monthly relief grants to destitute deaf residents of that state and providing financial assistance to those in need of medical, dental or optical attention. That's impossible to even imagine, you'd say, but it is exactly what the Missouri Association of the Deaf has been doing since 1933.

It started at the convention of the Missouri Association held in Kansas City back in 1933 when the country was climbing out of one of its worst depressions. Times were not just quite favorable then and the older deaf people who had weathered the depression in one way or another were still finding the going hard. Many of these older deaf people had been good and faithful workers for the association in their younger and better years. Something should be done, it was reasoned, and as a result of this thinking a motion calling for the setting up of a monthly relief grant plan was made and passed.

State and Federal Old-Age Assistance was then unheard of. Missouri's Home Fund, at that time around the \$25,000 mark, should be used now that the need was acute and the immediate prospects for the establishment of a home somewhat dim. However, because of legal technicalities, the Association could use only the interest from the principal. The principal of the Home Fund must be kept intact for the eventual establishment of a Home.

Out of the prolonged and oftentimes heated discussion that ensued, a plan was evolved by which aged and indigent

deaf residents of the state who were able to meet certain qualifications, were granted monthly "pensions" from the interest account of the Home Fund, the amounts of these pensions varying according to individual needs.

When this plan was first put into effect there was a rush of applicants. Rules for the administration of this plan were set up by the Executive Committee of the Association and the committee then settled down to the task of processing each application. The early days of this were trying days and often a member of the Executive Committee was called upon to make trying decisions—old friends had to be decided against—such instances were numerous and the trials of the Executive Committee were many. Nevertheless the members of the committee stuck diligently to their task and made decisions, which if not entirely to the satisfaction of all, were at least honest and unbiased.

Out of all these trials and tribulations has grown and developed Missouri's present day relief plan, now extending financial aid to adult deaf of all ages who can prove their need for such. Financial assistance is given to enable the deaf to obtain needed medical treatment, optical services and dental care. Orthopedic appliances have been purchased for those in need of them. Inadequate state old-age assistance checks have been bolstered with needed funds to provide for the purchase of coal and other vital necessities of life. Several aged deaf people, threatened with blindness because cataracts were growing



Fred R. Murphy, President of the Missouri Association of the Deaf.

over their eyes, were restored to as nearly perfect vision as possible through operations made possible by the Missouri Association's relief plan. One deaf man was saved from a pauper's grave when his death in an eleemosynary institution was reported to the Association, which promptly provided funds for a decent burial.

Through its monthly "relief" plan and subsequent enlargement to provide for other forms of needed relief, the Missouri Association has disbursed over \$12,000.00 since the inception of the plan to alleviate the sufferings of its needy deaf. And in this time the principal has grown to nearly \$43,000.00 as compared to \$25,000.00 when the plan was first put into effect. As the principal increases more and more interest funds

Banquet, Fourteenth Triennial Convention, Jefferson City, Mo., September, 1949





Max N. Mossel, Treasurer of the M.A.D. Home Fund.

are made available for the association's philanthropic work.

The last convention of the Missouri Association in Jefferson City, in 1949, set a goal of \$75,000.00 for the Home Fund at which time such is attained the actual establishment of the Home will be considered more seriously.

If we look at the Missouri Association's work with an exaggerated sense of pride we can say that its "monthly relief plan" was the fore-runner of the now universal state and federal Old-Age Assistance plans, for it was not until several years after the Missouri Association had undertaken this project that the state and federal governments began like projects themselves. The inauguration of state and federal Old-Age Assistance posed a problem for the Missouri Association because recipients of such were forbidden to have assistance from any other source. The outcome of this was that those eligible to receive state and federal Old-Age Assistance should not be eligible for grants from the Missouri Association because state aid was more generous. In order to continue this plan the age limits for such recipients was fixed as the five years immediately preceding one's becoming eligible for state old-age assistance. Inasmuch as there was quite a lot of hardship and suffering in these so-called "border years" the aid received from the Missouri Association proved a God-send to many.

At the present time the affairs of the Home Fund are handled by Max N. Mossel of Fulton, Mo., treasurer of the Home Fund. Mr. Mossel was selected to replace the late Rev. A. O. Steidemann, who for many years served as treasurer of the Home Fund. Mr. Mossel is prov-

ing an able treasurer of the Home Fund and his shrewd investments have substantially increased the Fund in the short time he has handled the position. Barring financial reverses it will be only a matter of years until the goal of \$75,000.00 set by the Association is reached.

The relief system is only a small part of the many activities indulged in by the Missouri Association for the welfare and benefit of the deaf population of that state.

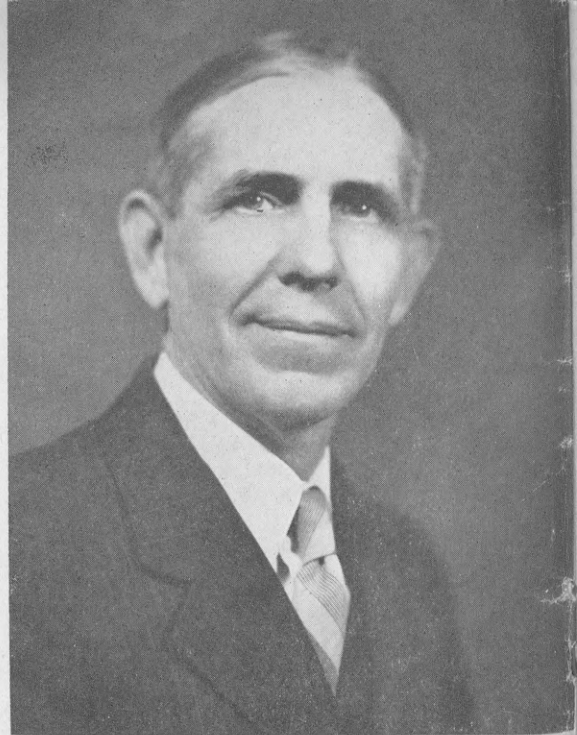
Upon satisfactory completion of one year in an institution of higher learning, i.e., Gallaudet College or any other like school, any deaf student who received his preparatory training in an accredited school for the deaf in Missouri may obtain financial help from the Missouri Association in the form of a loan, payable after graduation and at nominal interest charges. Up to this date the number of applicants for such help has been few and all loans made by the Association have been repaid in full.

In time it is hoped that this will be replaced with outright gifts from the Clara Belle Murphy Scholarship Fund, a fund being managed by the Missouri Association. The nucleus of this fund was a substantial gift from the relatives of Fred R. Murphy, president of the Missouri Association, in memory of his mother, for whom the fund is named. The fund is growing slowly and when it reaches the proportions deemed sufficient, it will be made available to Missouri's boys and girls who need help in their quest of higher education.

National recognition was obtained by the Missouri Association recently on two separate occasions. Rhulin A. Thomas, a product of the Missouri



G. Dewey Coats, Principal of Vocational Department of Missouri School.



Grover C. Farquhar, Secretary of the M.A.D. and Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

School for the Deaf, was presented a gold medal commemorative of his solo flight from coast to coast, a project conceived by Max N. Mossel, then a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Mossel sought and obtained contributions to purchase the medal, arranged for the presentation, which was made in behalf of President Harry Truman by Major General Harry Vaughn. The presentation took place at the White House in Washington, D.C. This event was widely publicized in the press. Mr. Mossel attended the presentation, the guest of Supt. Truman L. Ingle of the Missouri School. Mr. Thomas' feat was outstanding in that it was the first time a deaf pilot had ever flown from coast to coast in a light plane.

The second instance of national recognition was afforded by the presentation of an honorary membership in the Missouri Association to Miss Jane Wyman, star of "Johnny Belinda." It need not be stated but the Missouri Association is mighty proud of Miss Wyman, a St. Joseph, Mo., girl. Miss Wyman was invited to the last convention of the Missouri Association and it looked for a while as if she would actually come but at the last minute she was unable to finish a picture she was making in England in time to be present.

Missouri has been prominently in the limelight in regards to the peddling racket through the efforts of President Murphy, who has been waging a relentless campaign to stamp out the racket. President Murphy was instrumental in helping the deaf of Kansas City secure their widely publicized ordinance to regulate peddling. This ordinance has been highly successful in keeping Kan-

sas City relatively free from peddlers and requests for copies and information on it are still being received from all sections of the country.

President Murphy has prepared a guide book for those who would do what they can to suppress the peddling racket in their localities. Copies of this booklet are available at no cost by writing to President Murphy.

In addition to the efforts being made to educate the Missouri public to the evils of the peddling racket, a close watch is kept at all times and whenever some obnoxious character runs afoul of the law the authorities are furnished his complete past record. This has obtained stiffer punishment than would ordinarily be meted out and as a result it appears that word is being passed around among the peddling fraternity to stay out of Missouri—at least there is not so much trouble reported to the Association as in the past.

Each member of the Executive Committee has been assigned a specific project to work on during his or her term of office. The Industrial Committee, headed by G. Dewey Coats, principal of the Vocational Department of the Missouri School, is now working on an intensive display of photographs of Missouri deaf at their jobs, in their homes and in other phases of life. This display will be exhibited at the school during the forthcoming Centennial Alumni Reunion, June 1, 2 and 3; and later in the year at the Missouri State Fair, per-

haps. After this it will find a permanent resting place in the Vocational Department at the school.

The Public Relations Committee, headed by Harry W. Davis of Independence, Mo., is just now completing an industrial survey of the deaf of Missouri with special attention to the insurance angle. This report will be incorporated into a booklet in connection with certain photographs secured by the Industrial Committee and the booklet made available to prospective employers of the deaf—especially those known to be prejudiced—in the hope that its contents may break down these prejudices.

Mary Belle Coll of Kansas City is chairman of the Educational Committee and at this time is finishing up a project assigned to her. This project calls for the raising of funds sufficient to purchase an electric basketball scorer to be presented to the Missouri School on the 100th anniversary of that institution this coming June 1, 2 and 3. The major part of the fund needed is already in and it is hoped that the scorer will be obtained and installed in time to be viewed by those in attendance at the school's 100th birthday party.

The Missouri Association is most fortunate in having for its treasurer Norvin Yates of Monroe City, Mo. Mr. Yates is assistant cashier of the Monroe City Bank and has set the funds of the association up in splendid shape.

Grover C. Farquhar of Fulton, Mo., a veteran instructor in the academic de-

partment of the school for the deaf, is secretary of the Association and also heads the Legislative Committee. Because of Fulton's proximity to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, it is an easy matter for Mr. Farquhar to keep a watchful eye on the law-making bodies to see that they cut no capers and pass laws discriminatory to the deaf. Recently Missouri enacted a new drivers' license law and, thanks to the vigilance of "Farry," the deaf drivers of the state have nothing to worry about.

Mrs. Hazel Steidemmann of St. Louis heads the Home Planning Committee, whose duty is to investigate now existing homes for the deaf and prepare recommendations for Missouri's home when it is established.

Mrs. Oliver Steinhaus of St. Louis is in charge of the Relief Plan, seeing to it that all applicants are properly investigated and that their applications are in order for submission to the Board for acceptance or rejection. Her duties were formerly handled by the president and this change has proved beneficial in releasing the president to more and varied undertakings.

Mrs. Joe Weber of St. Louis heads the committee charged with the preparation and publishing of a directory of the deaf of Missouri. There has long been a need for such a directory and it is felt that this will prove of great help to the various organizations and individuals interested in the deaf and their problems in Missouri.

Printer, Gardener, Woodworker . . .

That's ARTHUR G. TUCKER

Virginia has many firsts in the history of the United States. Richmond has many firsts in the history of Virginia. Arthur G. Tucker of Richmond, Virginia, also has some firsts.

For fifty-five years he has been in the printing business. He has witnessed many changes in this field. His first association with newspaper publication was done completely by hand. Through the years he watched machines absorb the printing industry as practically everything else.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the International Typographical Union and has been so for nearly fifty years. His interest in printing originated at the Virginia School for the Deaf, from which he graduated in 1890. In his lifetime, Mr. Tucker has held many positions in printing. These include those of acting foreman and assistant superintendent of

various departments and in his present role as a proof-reader. He has always had keen eyes for errors.

In 1893, Mr. Tucker had the opportunity to attend the World's Fair in Chicago. Here he witnessed the introduction of electricity to the public. This was a strange sight to thousands upon thousands of people who saw electric lights for the first time. Another outstanding feature at this fair was ice cream.

Mr. Tucker goes for cross-word puzzles in a big way. He says that through them he has learned a great deal about words. Perhaps this explains why he is such a good proof-reader.

As to hobbies, there is a wood shop which is equipped with several electrical woodworking machines as well as painting and plumbing equipment. Mr. Tucker also has a great love for gardening, especially in the



growing of various kinds of grapes. It is in his hobbies that he hopes to pursue after he retires.

Mr. Tucker is a widower. He married the former Bettie C. Wickline of Chalybeate Springs, Virginia. They were blessed with eight children.

To you, Mr. Tucker, we wish many more years of good health, happiness, and prosperity.—R. K. HOLCOMB.

"D. P."

Forced to leave Germany and buffeted by fate in the Orient, Heinz Praschkauer finds peace and happiness in the U.S.A. as a Displaced Person

By BERNARD TEITELBAUM

THE PHONE (IN PITTSBURGH, PENNA.) rang and our hearing daughter answered. Could we meet "a deaf man from China"? We were willing, though we were perplexed as to how we would bridge language (and sign language) problems. We know no Chinese.



BERNARD TEITELBAUM

That was in December, 1949, when we first made the acquaintance of Heinz Joachim Praschkauer, native of Germany. He had entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on October 13, 1949.

Conversing in natural gestures, in writing—Heinz knows some English—and with the aid of picture magazines, Heinz told the story of his life in that and subsequent visits.

Heinz was born on September 15, 1919, in Oels, in the former German province of Silesia (now part of reconstructed Poland) to middle class parents.

While it was not definitely established as the causative factor, a fit of violent coughing at the age of two left Heinz bereft of his hearing.

Heinz' formal education began at the age of six when he took private lessons at home with a Mr. Lux, a then very well-known tutor and an expert sign lan-

guage interpreter for the deaf. However, after two years, the expense taxed the capacity of his parents to bear and they sent him to a day school, the School for the Deaf, in Breslau, Silesia.

Heinz states there was in Breslau a large "School for Deaf and Dumb," with an enrollment in the 700's. Here the combined method of instruction was used. Heinz' parents, however, preferred to send him to the smaller and more exclusive "School for the Deaf" where the oral method was used exclusively. Heinz states that he became fluent orally and was assured that he had an excellent voice for a deaf person.

Heinz relates that the school day was rather short—Monday through Friday the hours were from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on Saturday school was dismissed an hour earlier.

The enrollment in this school was 150 and there were five classes averaging 30 pupils to the class.

The second term in Germany extended from the middle of August till the end of the following June. Two week recesses were given at Christmas time and at Easter time. Summers in Germany, Heinz recalls, are milder than those in the United States.

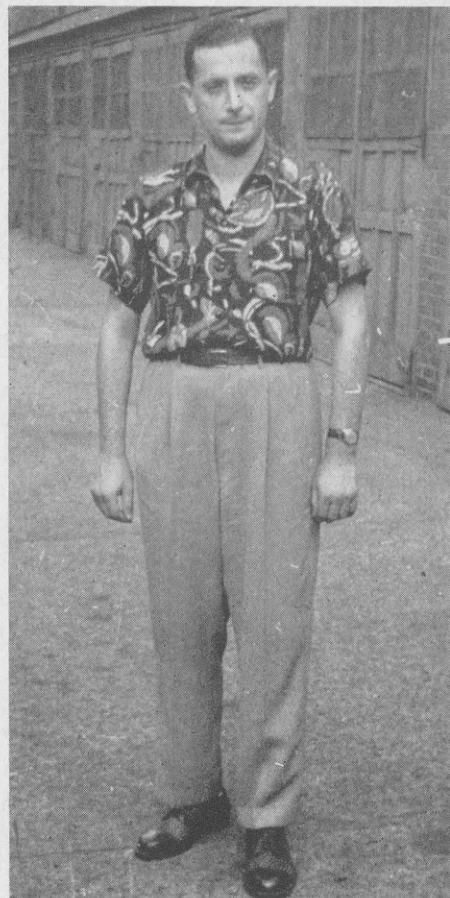
Boys wore knee length knickers and stockings that reached either well above or just below the knees. Girls wore drab and strictly feminine clothing—nothing approaching the masculine attire affected by our girls today.

No school books were carried in the arms. Both boys and girls carried their books in leather bags strapped over their backs.

Upon entering kindergarten, a child was apt to have his picture taken clutching a huge candy-filled paper cone.

In addition to academic subjects, Heinz gained a smattering of carpentry. After leaving school, however, Heinz entered a school where he studied the rudiments of tailoring. He worked at the trade eight hours daily for two years during which time he served a term as apprentice without pay. At the time of his arrival in Pittsburgh, he was wearing a suit he had made back in Germany ten years previously.

While in China, jinrikisha travel fascinated Heinz, and he lost no time in posing in one.



HEINZ J. PRASCHKAUER

With the advent of Adolf Hitler in Germany, dark clouds formed over the Praschkauers' horizon. Heinz does not tell much of his experiences under Hitler, whom he saw in prison. Certainly they had to make adjustments in their mode of life. Whatever the urge (or the premonition) Heinz took lessons in English — he remembers the dates, from April 4, 1938 to October 22, 1938.

A Nazi law in 1934 required all men of Jewish faith to adopt as their middle name "Israel" and the women "Sarah," to identify them all as Jews. All legal papers thereafter listed Heinz as "Heinz Israel Praschkauer" to the total exclusion of "Joachim." Heinz claims this was an error and an oversight. It, however, never was corrected and all identification, exit and travel papers in his possession carry the "Israel."

Mounting anti-Semitism made life in Germany untenable for the Praschkauers and they were forced to the decision to leave. The Far East offered the best sanctuary at the time and plans were set in motion to move.

Property had to be disposed of so Heinz' parents remained behind to take care of this while Heinz and his brother, Max, left Germany on May 10, 1939 via German-held Czechoslovakia and Austria for Trieste, Italy, their port of exit.



There was a two-day enforced stay in Trieste before their ship, the Italian Liner Conte Verde sailed down the Adriatic Sea. The first port of call was Venice where the steamer paused very briefly. Another brief stop at Brindisi and Heinz Prashkauer had left Europe forever.

Official British regulations forbade people of Jewish extraction to land at Port Said, near Cairo, the first port of call beyond Europe. The steamer passed through the Suez Canal and down the Gulf of Aden, stopping at Aden and at Massua in Italian East Africa, then under British protectorate. Disembarkation at either of these points was likewise prohibited.

The British likewise forbade landing at Bombay, India. Though the sailing through Suez, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean had been smooth and easy, Heinz was glad when he finally was permitted to step off the boat at Colombo, Ceylon.

Heins still retains many impressions of Colombo. Chief among them: Food was cheap and plentiful — pineapples sold for a penny apiece and could be bartered for a cigarette. And, the heat was intolerable.

The next port of call was Singapore, on the southern tip of Malaya. Heinz left the boat to look around but was forced to return shortly by the stifling heat ashore. His general impression of Singapore was one of high humidity. He remembers, too, noticing the diversity of the peoples around Singapore.

Hong Kong was the last port of call before Heinz finally debarked. As is general in the sub-tropics, the heat in Hong Kong was uncomfortable to one unaccustomed to such high humidity and temperatures. Heinz spent some time visiting Hong Kong, lingering especially for the excellent view of the harbor from a path leading to the Fortress situated high atop a hill.

Heinz tells this of life aboard steamer: He traveled first class. The food was good, the living quarters fairly comfortable. Many of the Italian stewards knew some English and some were adept at natural signs. So, life on board steamer was not too unpleasant for him.

Heinz and Max left ship at Shanghai, their future home, on June 4, 1939. They were joined a year later by their parents who by that time had settled their personal and property affairs in Germany at great loss to themselves.

In Shanghai, Heinz's first home was a temporary one in a camp in the Japanese Concession. His next home was

without sewage facilities and they had to pay two Chinese dollars a month to have sewage removed daily by human scavengers. In 1941 they moved into a house with toilet and sewage facilities, still in the Japanese Concession. This, as was their next home, was in a designated area, a so-called "Ghetto." Heinz gives the address of his last permanent home in Shanghai as 936 Tongshan Road.

Heinz set up shop in Shanghai as a tailor and made a comfortable living at the trade, catering exclusively to Europeans.

A chance meeting with a deaf person on the street led to other meetings and, in his ten years in Shanghai, Heinz met deaf people of Chinese, German, White Russian and Japanese extraction. How had he communicated with such a diverse assortment of people? All have many fundamental signs in common or closely identical so it was no great hardship to proceed from there on. Heinz opined that many of the Chinese girls were "pretty."

The advent of the Communists in China again unsettled the Prashkauers and compelled them to move on. Their last hope of sanctuary was the United States and they applied for an entry permit. There was a six month period of waiting during which they submitted to (1) an oral and written examination concerning their desirability as residents of the U.S., which examination was checked up on via diplomatic channels in their native Germany; and (2) an X-Ray and medical examinations covering a very wide range of ailments—Heinz produced a copy of this examination for the writer's perusal and it listed many ailments unknown to the writer.

When finally the United States granted an entry permit, Red Chinese law

required the publication of intent to leave China. The announcement was interesting and, "boxed" with three or four names in each box, in this form: "We, the undersigned, intend to leave China and have applied to the Public Security Bureau of the People's Government for exit visas. Any claims against us should be settled within five days after this announcement. (In the North China Daily News quoted from the official "Giefang Rhhao").

Prashkauer, Heinz, Stateless
961 Seward Road."

There were hundreds of such boxes in the issue quoted above. The names were arranged alphabetically and, as stated above, three or four names were included in each box. This practice put Heinz's name in the box next below that carrying his parents' names.

Visas were given thirty days after the above announcement and the Prashkauers left China aboard the U. S. President Lines General Gordon on September 24, 1949, the day after an announcement appeared in the papers proclaiming the establishment of the People's Republic of China by Mao Tse Tung. The General Gordon carried 1500 emigres that trip.

Why had Heinz and his parents selected Pittsburgh for their future home? Heinz's brother, Max, had preceded the family to the United States by a year and had married and settled here.

Heinz is a courtly young man exhibiting the German tendency, when greeting one, to bow straight from the hips with a clicking of his heels. And, undismayed by years of uncertainty, he shows a cheerful zest for life and an eagerness to meet new people. Heinz plans to apply for citizenship when the minimum legal period of waiting expires.



A great soccer fan, Heinz is seen in shirt sleeves and knickers, on way to a soccer game in Germany.

Schools for the Deaf

R. K. HOLCOMB

The Missouri School

By GROVER C. FARQUHAR

THE MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF which celebrated its centennial in June, is the oldest state institution of its kind west of the Mississippi, and the thirteenth such school established in the United States since Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet brought from France in 1817 the "kindly light" of learning for the deaf.

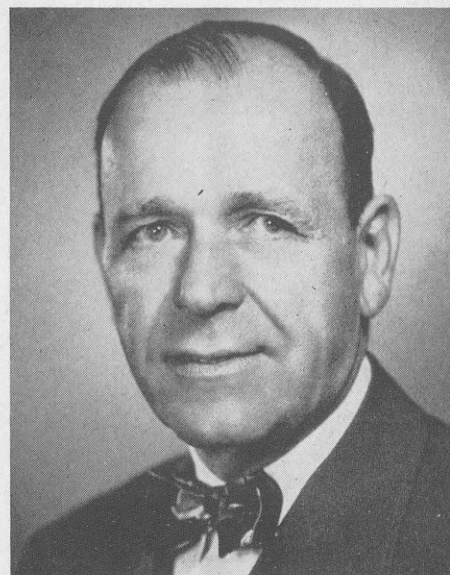
Also a hundred years old is Westminster College, at the other end of Fulton, Missouri, a small town which was catapulted into international notice in 1946, when Winston Churchill, wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain, accepted the invitation of the Presbyterian college and, before an audience which included President Harry S. Truman, delivered his famous "Iron Curtain" speech.

The 1951 meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, oldest and largest organization of such teachers, was held at the Missouri School for the Deaf from June 17 to June 22. This was the second time the group had met in Fulton, the first having been in 1941, when a thousand members enjoyed Missouri hospitality at a most successful gathering. This Convention brought to a close the joint celebration of the school and the college, a program which included the commencement of each, a Reunion of the Alumni Association of the school, a big barbecue, and a parade of old-time carriages, decorated floats, and other

appropriate features. Superintendent Truman L. Ingle, Grand Marshal of the parade, was also in general charge of arrangements for the historic Truman-Churchill Day in 1946.

The history of the Missouri School for the Deaf begins with the decision of William Dabney Kerr, a teacher in the Kentucky School and the son of its first superintendent, to write two friends in Fulton, urging them to take steps to have a school established in Missouri. One of them was a member of the General Assembly of the state, where a bill was passed in February, 1851, transferring forty acres and the buildings thereon from the State Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, to the infant school, termed the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Kerr was persuaded to accept the post of superintendent. A man of character, integrity, and scholarship, he built up the school and guided its destinies wisely and well for thirty-eight years, leaving a lasting imprint and a memory that is venerated each year on Founder's Day, November 5.

In 1854, the school was moved to its present location, northwest of the insane asylum and nearer to town, where a new building was erected at a cost of \$28,000, no mean sum in those days. A fire of unknown origin destroyed all but the schoolhouse in 1888. The other buildings were immediately rebuilt with \$65,000 insurance carried on the prop-



TRUMAN L. INGLE

erty and some state money. In the following years further additions and improvements were made. In 1890 there were 327 pupils, and the buildings and grounds were valued at \$250,000.

Retiring in February, 1889, Mr. Kerr turned over the management of the school to Dr. J. N. Tate, who had become a teacher there in 1876 and risen to assistant superintendent. Dr. Tate, a worthy successor to Mr. Kerr, remained seven years, leaving to take over the leadership of the Minnesota School.

Third superintendent was Noble B. McKee, who had been a principal in the Indiana School. He was a conscientious and resourceful educator, and impressed his personality upon the school, especially in the plan of language instruction, based upon the Barry Five-Slate System, which he instituted and improved, a method which is still in use at the school.

Upon the death of Mr. McKee in 1911, S. Tefft Walker, who had been head of several schools, was chosen superintendent, but he remained only a year, being followed by J. S. Morrison, a veteran Missouri teacher, who left in 1921 to go into business in Chicago.

The Board of Managers called to the superintendency W. C. McClure, head of the North Dakota School. A son of Dr. George McClure, noted deaf member of the faculty of the Kentucky School, he had taken the Normal course at Gallaudet College and begun teaching at Fulton, leaving to go into the Navy during the First World War. Young and energetic, he revitalized the Missouri School, but his progressive administration was interrupted by death the following summer, and his place was taken



Administration Building, Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Missouri.

AUGUST, 1951—The SILENT WORKER

by Edward S. Tillinghast, superintendent of the Oregon School. Mr. Tillinghast moved on three years later to the superintendency of the South Dakota School.

Herbert E. Day, who succeeded Mr. Tillinghast, had been a member of the Gallaudet College faculty for many years and had been in charge of a survey of schools for the deaf sponsored by the National Research Council in 1924 and 1925, a survey which included the Missouri School. With the help of the information gained during his survey, as well as that acquired during his work at the college, Mr. Day instituted many changes at the school, among them the use of standardized achievement tests.

The present superintendent, Truman L. Ingle, took over from Mr. Day in 1933, coming from California, where he had been Placement and Guidance Director and a social worker among the adult deaf. A native Missourian and a veteran of World War I, he had completed the normal course at Gallaudet in 1922 and taught in the Western Pennsylvania and California schools, so he had experience with the deaf both as students and as adults. Under his vigorous and efficient leadership, the Missouri School has won recognition as one of the best in the country, the 1941 meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf bringing it into national prominence.

Due to the growth of day schools in the larger cities and to improved medical care and knowledge, the number of pupils in the school has declined from over four hundred in 1905 to the present two hundred sixty-six. In line with progressive educational ideas, classes are smaller and there is a much larger staff of instructors, counselors, and other employees. The century since the founding of the school has seen the physical plant grow to a value of about two million dollars, including twenty-six buildings on the campus and a modern farm of 320 acres six miles out in the country, where the school has a fine dairy herd of Holsteins. Facing south on East Fifth Street, the "King's Row" of the book of that name by Henry Bellaman, the sixty-year old main buildings look out upon a spacious and lovely campus. Inside, there have been many changes and improvements, in the interest of greater efficiency, more safety from fire, and more pleasant living.

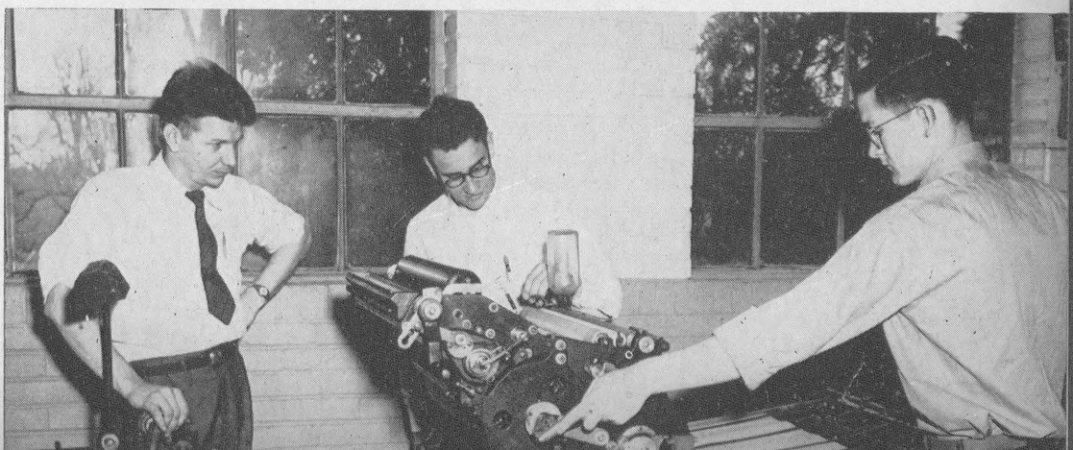
The primary department is housed in a separate unit built in 1938, at a cost of \$320,000 and located northwest of

the older buildings. Modern in every respect, it contains classrooms, an auditorium, and living quarters for 154 children and their caretakers. The small pupils there have attractive four-bed rooms appropriately decorated, a pleasant dining hall, well-lighted schoolrooms, and all facilities for comfortable living and efficient learning.

Newer still is the infirmary, completed in 1950 for \$250,000 and embodying many up-to-date features, such as glass walls between rooms, isolation facilities and accommodations for the school doctor, dentist, and otologist.

The health of the children is a prime consideration, thorough physical examinations being given regularly and corrective measures taken as required.

The Vocational Department is maintained in Baker Building, erected in 1928 and added to in 1934. This three-story structure compares favorably with similar buildings at other schools, the equipment is modern, and the instructors are well qualified for their positions. The usual trades are taught and, in addition, cosmetology, baking, and mechanical drawing. There is a small class in photography, and next year



Pictured at right, top to bottom: a sense training class in the Primary Department; a class in hair dressing and cosmetology; members of printing class operating an offset press.



An advanced class with the most modern hearing aid equipment.

bookbinding will be taught. All the baked goods used at the school are made in the school bakery, in a separate building. G. Dewey Coats, himself deaf, a journeyman carpenter with a number of years' experience as instructor in woodworking, is now vocational principal, and Mrs. Blanche Braham directly in charge of the girls' department.

In 1933-34, during the depression, Mr. Ingle secured from the Civil Works Administration a total of over \$100,000, with which he had the old shop building razed, a new athletic field graded, and several other projects completed. A three-story addition to the Baker Building was erected, as well as a twenty-car garage, and a fine Scout Cabin. After the razing of the old shop building, the first section of a proposed gymnasium was built. Designed to ultimately house the swimming pool, it has been used as a temporary gymnasium and basketball court.

In recent years the new athletic field has been equipped with lights, and all football games are played at night. The school is a member of the State High School Athletic Association and is in the Northeast Missouri Conference. In May, 1950, a new concrete block field house, which had been built by the boys under the direction of the vocational principal and the instructor in woodworking, A. R. Merklin, was dedicated in honor of E. O. Shipman, an alumnus long connected with the school and a star athlete in his schooldays.

In 1937, Mr. Ingle arranged for the sale of a tract of thirty-two acres north of the school, to the city of Fulton and with the money bought a farm of 320 acres northeast of town. A modern home has been built for the school dairyman and a fine herd of fifty milk cows has been built up. The milk is pasteurized

at the school for use by the pupils and forms an important part of their diet.

The Missouri School is one of those with uniforms for all pupils and military training for the boys. The use of uniforms dates from 1890, when cadet gray was adopted for the boys. The next year the girls were put into uniform also. At present, the boys wear cotton khaki for everyday and olive green trousers and Eisenhower jackets for dress, while the girls have white blouses and blue skirts for everyday and green jumpers for Sundays. Each spring the boys compete in a military drill by companies and individually.

For many years the school was under the direction of a separate Board of Managers appointed by the Governor, but in 1946, through the efforts of Mr. Ingle, it was transferred to the State Department of Education and is now under the State Board of Education. It is supported from the state school funds, as appropriated by the General Assembly. The teachers, like others, are required to have state certificates, which are issued upon the recommendation of the superintendent, and they are included in the state teachers' retirement system. They are all members of the Missouri State Teachers Association, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and the International Council for Exceptional Children.

The school has been fortunate in its principals as well as in its superintendents. Miss Elizabeth Rice retired last year after a long and successful career as principal, first of the whole school and later of the primary department. Her place has been taken by Mrs. Mary Hughes Ingle, wife of the superintendent, a Gallaudet Normal with years of experience. Principal of the advanced department is Lloyd Harrison, a Fulton-

ian who took the Normal course at Gallaudet, taught at the Hartford, Connecticut school, went into the Navy, and taught at the California school.

Other principals have been Miss Helen Pence, now teaching at the Wisconsin School; John F. Grace, head of Gallaudet School in St. Louis; John A. Gough, superintendent of the Oklahoma School for a while, now in private business; Arthur G. Norris, vocational principal, now with Johns Hopkins University; Lloyd Graunke, head of the acoustic department in the Illinois School; Hugo F. Schunhoff, principal of Kendall School; and Stanley D. Roth, superintendent of the Kansas School.

The Missouri School is keeping abreast of the times. As early as 1873, Mr. Kerr started articulation training and in 1888 some pupils were being taught orally. Speech and lipreading are stressed, but it is recognized that the aim of education is to fit children for a happy and useful well-rounded life. The school has a Metronoscope and two opaque projectors, several motion picture projectors and two cameras, four television sets in the dormitories, a bioscope, and other modern school helps. A bus for the athletic teams and for a group field trips was purchased last year.

Mr. Ingle secured the school's first group hearing aid in 1934, and since then the auditory training program has kept pace with new developments in that field. New this year are nine more group hearing aids and twenty-five individual sets, making a total of nineteen group and about one hundred individual sets. The school has four audiometers, one group or screening and three individual instruments. Auditory training is provided all children who can be benefited.

The centennial of the Missouri School for the Deaf finds it still young, progressive, and growing, looking forward to another one hundred years of service to the deaf of the state.

BOUND VOLUMES

This number of **THE SILENT WORKERS** completes Volume III and bound volumes will soon be available.

The price per volume is the same as in previous years:

\$5.75 if you furnish your own magazines.

\$8.75 if you wish us to supply the magazines. Volumes are handsomely bound and your name will be lettered in gold on the cover.

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The Silent Worker

982 Cragmont Avenue Berkeley 8, California

THE Silent LYRE

So well expressed . . .

GIRLS WITH DOLLS

Being the ancient wellsprings of the race,
Women are older than they seem. Each girl
Who plays at dolls is endowed with a grace
Beyond her years across the dusty whirl
Of centuries, a subterranean flood
Erupts into the cavern of her mind
And in her limbs runs rife with womanhood,
Carrying the kindred phantoms of her kind.
Whereof it is that the little hands are sure
In their first vigil, being guided by a host
Of tenuous fingers through the aperture
Whereby the ancient dead are come again
In misty outline: ghosts within a ghost
Whose childish treble sings an old refrain.

REX LOWMAN

This, then, is no more a man's world than it is a woman's. From the time Eve had tempted Adam to take that fatal bite women have held their own, and more. Well do we recall Helen of Troy, whose beautiful smile dyed Grecian soil red with human blood. Such names like Queen Elizabeth, Marie Antoinette, and the Catharines of Russia, to mention but a few, helped harden yesterday the ground on which civilization treads today. Truly, how fortunate it was for us, as well as for Columbus, that he had had a benefactress. Columbus and Queen Isabella discovered America.

Even our American heritage is full of heroines, sung and unsung. Each generation has had its Frietchies and Bartons. Many an unknown pioneer woman, who kept the home fires burning on the prairies, tamed the West with a broom as did men with six guns.

Sappho, Browning, Rossetti, Dickinson, Lowell, Teasdale, "the snows of yester-year," and of more recent times, St. Vincent Millay, Wylie, Derwood, Bogan, and Rukeyser—each and all, great women in poetry.

Here, too, in our little column, the poetess has a place, and a well-earned one as the following works will show. It is our hope that more contributions from the fairer sex will continue to do this column honor.

SCARS

I was a child and as children fall, I fell.
The white scar is there still upon my knee.
"When I grow up, I'll never fall again."
The childish thought at once reassured me.

A woman now and as women fall, I fell.
No physical hurt but the same sharp pain.
They tell me that all deep wounds will some-
day heal

But I know that the jagged white scars remain.
VIRA O. ZUK

FROZEN MOTIF

An open field, a tangy day,
An eager hunter wends his way.
Gay and jaunty is his air,
His lore belied by baying blare.
Now pushing nose upon the ground,
Now scanning sky at slightest sound—
A movement seen, a rustle heard
A swift and startled gaming bird.
Then, thrillingly, the frozen stance
A motif that e'er will entrance . . .
No Grecian sculptor has surpassed
The supple lines, the svelte contrast
Of warm soft shape of rounded head
And cool bright eye of polished lead;
The nose that points to hidden quail
The lifted paw, the rigid tail
Each muscle exquisitely wrought
And every fiber trigger taut.
As long as life, this scene will bring
My heart to flame, my soul to sing.

RUBY MILLER

TO ROBERT BURNS

Oh, Rob, were you alive today
Would you still be chained to a plow?
Or this freer-thinking world
Raise you as high as you are now?
Who would be your Highland Mary
And who would be your closest friends?
Now who would hear your poems first
And cheer you on and call them gems?
Would the world now recognize you
And cherish your words the same way—
Or wait many years to "find" you,
Robert, were you alive today?

HELEN ROSS SEWELL

ASTROLOGER'S DREAM

I stand on tiptoe feet and reach up high,
To grasp a star in that eternal sky.
I clutch this glowing planet with my hand,
And spring glittering stardust on the sand . . .
My dream ends, but it still remains to say
Ah, Stardust—now at last I understand
That Life and Love are woven, each to each,
As you are intermingled with the sand.

BETTY SUE WILLIAMS

Veteran Workers

PARK MYERS

The story of the deaf at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio begins with one man, Park Myers. This pioneer will have completed 39 years (13,135 days) as an employee there this November. Through these years Mr. Myers has seen many changes.

Mr. Myers was born in Akron, Ohio and has always been an Akron man and claims that he always will be. He has done little traveling outside of Ohio and does not need to, since the world has beaten a path to Akron for its rubber and other things.

The Ohio Shool is Mr. Myers' alma-mater. He married Mrs. Bertha Sieker-ski of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two boys. The family home is at 1726 Preston Avenue and has been for many years. It is here that he has gone through the many joys and sorrows that make up life. We just have to tell about one of them.

Each morning Mr. Myers wakes his next door neighbor (a hard sleeper) by ringing her front door-bell. One morning he went through the usual procedure and then went to catch a bus to go to work. The day seemed to be cloudy and no buses were running. Mr. Myers guessed that they had gone on strike, again, so he walked to Goodyear.

Upon arriving at the plant and punching his time-card, he discovered that he was one hour early. Now back to the neighbor. When she woke up and found that it was 4 a.m. instead of 5 a.m., her usual rising time, she decided to take the proverbial 40 winks. Naturally, you guessed it. She overslept and was an hour late for work.

Today Mr. Myers has no thoughts of retiring. He says that he is too young for such thoughts and that Goodyear will see him for many more years. We believe him.



Pictured at right: Mr. Myers and his wife and helpmate, Pertna.

National Association of the Deaf

BYRON B. BURNES, *President*

ROBERT M. GREENMUN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Public Relations Firm Reports on Activities

The American Bureau of Public Relations, representing the N.A.D. in its publicity campaign in conjunction with the drive for funds for a home office, has rendered a report on the first year of its activities which should be of interest to all N.A.D. members, and all the deaf.

The report is much too long to reproduce in full in these pages, but excerpts are given here to the extent of space available. They reveal a vast amount of public relations work, which has been of untold value to the N.A.D. and the cause of all the deaf, including those of Canada, when an agreement between the N.A.D. and the Canadian Association of the Deaf extended the services to the Dominion.

Following are the excerpts:

"The first undeniable fact to be ascertained was that the work currently done by the NAD was inadequate in every sense of the word, a fact already appreciated by the top men within the organization. This was not caused by lack of diligence or application on the part of the majority of officers and board members but simply because of the absence of a staffed Home Office where permanent records could be kept. To the contrary, NAD personnel were

kept busy on their own time, often far into the night, handling correspondence alone. They coped valiantly with specific matters but simply had little or no time to engage in work of a broad nature to combat forces which NAD rightly considers dangerous to the deaf.

As a result, it was found that considerable numbers of deaf people were under the impression that the NAD was a "do nothing" organization and had little interest in the deaf outside of matters of social nature.

"Establishment of the Endowment Fund Office in 1950 enabled a good approach to the solution of this problem . . . The AB of PR set about assembling data and managed to accumulate a fairly respectable file—enough to give us ammunition now when it is needed.

"For instance, it was found that there was no existing file on insurance problems. A record on that subject currently is in preparation. In a way, this ties into the problem of deaf drivers because there is a prejudice against them. It is not based upon their deafness per se but on the poor impression deaf witnesses are felt to have on juries and the fear that juries will vote excessive damages if deaf drivers are involved.

"This calls for extensive publicity and certainly a number of leaflets outlining the ability of deaf drivers. During the year the AB of PR prepared for the NAD two leaflets, *The Nature of Deafness*, and *The Unique Handicap of the Deaf Child*, which received high praise from educators who wrote in to request approximately 1,000 of them. These leaflets have been used with telling effect.

"The above, however, are only facets of the broad problem: general public misunderstanding of the deaf, the basic nature of their handicap and the best techniques to overcome it.

" . . . Philanthropy toward the deaf has been so rare as to be non-existent. It is not too much to hope that a sustained public relations program will break down the barriers and result sometime in a reasonable amount of philanthropic support.

"In part, this is due to a commendable spirit of rugged independent which outlaws any approach through pity. The deaf insist that they can get along if they are only given an adequate education. They themselves have demanded a policy which soft pedals their status in the ranks of the handicapped. But this policy does cut down on philanthropic possibilities.

"It is a fact, which must be pounded home relentlessly, because most of the deaf do not realize it, that education of deaf children is imperilled. The deaf of the United States are the most highly favored of any deaf individuals who ever lived because the most workable

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF CENTURY CLUB

A ROSTER OF MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE N.A.D. WHOSE GENEROSITY IN DONATING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR MORE WILL HELP MAKE POSSIBLE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOME OFFICE FOR THE N.A.D.

A Sobek Adamiec Anonymous	Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert C. Duning (\$125)	Jerald M. Jordan Mrs. Elizabeth H. Jacobs (In ever-loving memory of her beloved husband, Monroe.)	Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Rines Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Ritchie Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Roberts
B Kenneth A. Blue Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Boatner Frank A. Boldizar Miss Mary M. Brigham Mr. and Mrs. Byron B. Burnes S. Robey Burns (In ever-loving memory of his mother — passed away before Christmas, 1949.)	E Mrs. Anna L. Eickhoff (\$110) (In memory of her beloved husband, Arlington J. Eickhoff.) The Ettinger Family (\$170) F Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fabacher Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Fischer Mr. and Mrs. Juan F. Font (\$110 on \$200 Pledge) Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Foster Benjamin Friedwald	K Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Kannapell Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kelly Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Kenner Thomas L. Kinsella (In memory of his son, Raymond Kinsella.) Mrs. Edna Kriegshaber	S Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Saltzstein Julius M. Salzer (\$115) Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Scarvie Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schaefer, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schatzkin Edward L. Scouten G. Sincere Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Smith (\$140 on \$300 Pledge) John C. Stahl
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education ever devised for human beings without usable audition has been applied to them. The deaf of Canada were in the same position until the forces of destruction more than two decades ago gained what we hope will be only a temporary victory. If there was no other need for intensified and accelerated public relations work, this situation alone would justify it.

"That this situation came about is understandable. The deaf apparently stood by in past years and failed to convince dictionary makers that definitions of deafness carried by them are

not *workable* definitions. Virtually all dictionaries today define deaf as meaning those totally or partially lacking usable audition.

"In education, it is absolutely impossible to carry on effectively unless a clean line of demarcation is established between children with no usable audi- and those with hearing which is functional with or without a hearing aid. To those who read this, more detailed comment is superfluous because they appreciate it already.

"But AB of PR experience shows that it is *not* appreciated at all by several

groups whose activities are detrimental to the deaf. Conspicuous in these ranks are the majority of manufacturers of hearing aids and the group promoting audiology cells and speech clinics.

"The AB of PR appeal on this phase of the problem has been on a broad base: 1. to dictionaries, which periodically review words whose meanings are disputed; 2. to the Federal Trade Commission, which can issue cease and desist orders; 3. to periodicals which carry the ads; 4. by enclosure of leaflets and other material in correspondence; 5. in press releases; 6. in letters, most of which have been printed, of rebuttal to editors.

"The AB of PR has had a remarkably good record in winning publication of rebuttals and in some instances, original publicity . . . particularly in Canada . . . In some instances, whole texts of long letters were used with five-column heads.

"An example of what a readily available public relations service can do was furnished both in Texas and Indiana under the most adverse conditions. In both states, the NAD was not advised of impending disaster until it was almost too late to avert injurious legislation. For both states, press releases were prepared and emergency procedural advice furnished. In Indiana the victory was complete but in Texas we were not informed as to subsequent threats after an impressive victory over the original danger.

"We have hit hard in many ways on behalf of the combined system against the pure oralism . . . This is a fight which seems destined to go on into infinity and what has been done only scratches the surface of what needs to be done.

"The alternative to an all-out war is to see the residential schools killed off, one by one. In Indiana, the proposed legislation would have had that effect. Every special class and day school will have the same effect in rural states . . .

"We must emphasize in our work that we are *not* opposed to adequately financed and staffed day schools in cities of metropolitan status . . . but we are on firm ground when we protest against representations that tiny classes in tiny towns can offer even a fraction of the education available in state schools . . .

"The AB of PR carried on a program of action against a particularly vicious peddling syndicate in Newark, N. J., that had been initiated by the NAD's Committee on Welfare and Civil Service. Pleasant news has just arrived that this organization's office fixtures and equipment are being sold by the bailiff for non-payment of rent . . . Un-

N. A. D. Endowment Fund Statement

July, 1949 through April, 1951

(Note: This report has been compiled by Lawrence N. Yolles, First Vice President and Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee. It is not to be construed as the report from the Endowment Fund Trustees, of which Dr. A. L. Roberts is Chairman, and which is usually rendered at the time of N.A.D. conventions. This report does not include transactions made by the Trustees, such as interest increment.)

Receipts

Total reported by Trustees at the Cleveland NAD Convention.....	\$21,896.44
Additional receipts from Convention.....	1,173.43
Paid Contributions & Proceeds from NAD Rallies.....	13,668.99
519 Life Memberships @ \$10.00.....	5,190.00
Totals.....	\$41,928.86

Expenses—April, 1950 through April, 1951

American Bureau of Public Relations—Service fees—\$625.00 per month for 12 months.....	\$ 7,500.00
Chicago NAD Headquarters—Rent—\$118.50 per month for 6 months.....	711.00
Office furniture and fixtures.....	378.42
Bianchi Printing Co.—Circulars, letterheads, stationery, etc.....	356.10
Mrs. Bray—Salary—\$102.05 monthly for 6 months—October thru March inclusive, including Old Age Benefits and Federal & State Unemployment taxes, (Actually \$204.10 per month but the NAD pays half and the American Bureau of Public Relations pays the other half as per agreement.....	612.30
Johnson-Stack Company—Office supplies.....	105.08
Lettering on Door.....	40.50
Postage, Express and Telephone.....	70.51
Traveling and Incidental expenses for the American Bureau of Public Relations staff—Milwaukee; Washington, D.C.; St. Louis, Sioux City, etc.....	158.74
Hooven Letters (Multigraphing services).....	48.49
12 Photostats of Chicago Tribune article—7-9-50.....	3.85
Reprints of Chicago Tribune article.....	48.00
Telephone equipment and charges for installation.....	6.02
One Year's subscription "American Annals of the Deaf" for office.....	3.00
One Year's subscription "The Volta Review" for Office.....	3.00
One copy "Your Deaf Child".....	2.38
Other office supplies.....	5.16
55 Addressograph Plates.....	4.40
Electricity.....	24.15
Our share of altering cost (Office partition and doors).....	150.00
The Silent Worker—For extras on color work on Roster pages.....	158.50
J. O. Hamersly Printing Co.—Receipt books and postage.....	18.37
Miljo Press—5M envelopes.....	36.75
NAD Board—ABofPR Luncheon Meeting in New York City—April, 1950.....	37.80
Travelling expenses for 2nd V. P. Altizer—New York City.....	20.00
Traveling & hotel expenses for President Burnes—New York City, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Milwaukee, Colorado Springs.....	854.28
Travelling & hotel expenses for Board Member Kannapell—Savannah, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, South Bend, Columbus.....	121.67
Printing, postage, supplies, etc. in connection with Promotional work for NAD Rally Affairs (Kannapell).....	28.33
Totals.....	\$11,506.80

Total Receipts.....	\$41,928.86*
Total Expenses.....	11,506.80**
Balance on hand (in trust, bank & cash).....	\$30,422.06

*A more detailed expenses account is on file in the Chicago office . . . open for inspection by visitors to the office.

**The NAD had a total of approximately \$8,600.00 in unpaid pledges as of April 27, 1951 . . . if added to the balance on hand, the total would be nearly \$38,900.00 (under the heading of "Pledges or Accounts Receivable").

fortunately, we do not know exactly how far our efforts were effective in submerging this organization. At any rate, only six months ago, it was audacious enough to threaten a lawsuit against the NAD and each officer and board member. It may be that our complaints alerted Newark police to such an extent that the impetus of the drive for funds was destroyed.

"The year 1950-51 had two high points — opening of the Endowment Fund Office and a combination, for public relations purposes, of the NAD and the Canadian Association of the Deaf.

"The Endowment Fund Office facilitated efficient operation and storage of records, provided a place to store membership data which will not henceforth have to be moved from place to place every time a new secretary is elected. As far as we were able to learn, the NAD was the only organization of its type to operate without a national office . . .

"The AB or PR guided fund raising efforts for both the NAD and CAD with results which are inconclusive at this writing. The task in both instances is formidable because the solicitation almost necessarily has to be by mail. Nevertheless, the gates are now open.

"It was apparent after the initial phase of the operation, that there was no foundation for an immediate fund-raising program. A great many deaf persons simply were not aware that the NAD was so active in their behalf . . . It would be almost impossible to convince skeptics that they should contribute on the basis of the dogged, persistent and plugging work that the NAD officers did on their own time. Something more dramatic and inspiring was needed.

"Fortunately, the events of recent months gave us sufficient basis for a brochure which could point out specific accomplishments. This brochure is not yet in general circulation. As a matter of fact, NAD achievements are now coming with sufficient velocity that it is almost imperative for us to get out a new, more up to date publication, which is being done.

"In addition to advertising in the making of policies and preparing written copy, representatives of the AB of PR have made a number of field appearances to support the affairs of the NAD and the CAD . . . An AB of PR staff appearance was made at the Senate Hearing, in Washington, D. C., at which time the representations of the NAD Committee helped in defeating the movement to bring the affairs of the Deaf under the control of the U. S. Labor Dept.

"Many conferences with officials of the NAD have been held in the offices of the AB of PR and these have usually drawn the interested cooperation of the entire personnel of AB of PR staff.

General Conclusions

"The volume of work that remains to be done is mountainous in size. As the only organization fighting actively for the combined system and understanding of the deaf as they actually are, the NAD has its work cut out for it for generations to come.

"The forces which oppose the NAD are well-financed and pack an emotional appeal to parents which must be offset in the only way possible — impression upon the parents of the realities of the situation . . .

"To meet this challenge squarely, the NAD will always need an effective, hard-hitting public relations program. The current program should not be regarded as a stop-gap operation. It is something which the deaf should have initiated long, long ago and pushed with all their energy.

"We make two types of recommendations, procedural and organizational.

"The procedural recommendations follow:

1. The importance of the program to establish a permanent Home Office can not be over-emphasized. Unless ways and means of making it successful are concerned, the NAD may as well go out of business because officers cannot function on a national scale in the pre-1950 way and hope to make a dent in the wall of opposition. Every state and local organization must be aware of this fact.

2. Dictionary compilers and otologists must constantly be bombarded with demands of the adult deaf that definitions be in accord with reality.

3. Misleading hearing aid advertising, because of the scope of its appeal, must be fought at every turn with no cessation of vigor.

4. Better liaison must be established with state and local organizations. They must be told what the NAD does to help them and what they must do in return to make that assistance more effective. For one thing, they must inform the NAD immediately when any threat to them is made and not wait until a dangerous situation has been generated.

5. The NAD should strive to become better known among the hearing public.

6. As soon as possible, progress reports in the form of news letters should be mailed at intervals to the NAD membership.

7. Efforts should be made to obtain financing for a new survey of the adult deaf covering their education, job accomplishments, earning capacity and lip

reading and speech ability. As far as the deaf are concerned now, they are in a statistical jungle. No one is even sure of the correct number of them.

8. Intensified efforts to end peddling.

9. Abandonment of the pictorial representation of the manual alphabet for publicity purposes. The deaf in some mysterious way think this is good. Actually it has no value whatever because hearing persons pay no attention to it, and it emphasizes in the minds of hearing people that there is something different about the deaf.

10. The superintendents and NAD should emphasize time and time again that oral instruction in *their* schools is fully as good as that in day schools and special classes. Snide references by rigid oralists which hint or say outright that oral instruction in residential schools is lacking in quality should be challenged whenever they are made.

11. Superintendents should be warned to exercise greater care about publicity. Prospective writers of articles should be warned against the danger of the "miracle" type of publicity and told of the great difference between the deaf and the hard of hearing. Such writers should also be told that the sign language and finger-spelling are not "outmoded" and "old-fashioned."

12. The NAD should lay plans for employment placement service at some time in the future.

13. The NAD should go ahead with plans, as soon as it is financially possible, to publish more leaflets or small brochures on the problems of the deaf.

Organizational Recommendations

1. A stronger board of directors consisting only of men who will work for the NAD and answer all correspondence promptly. One board member would not even answer a letter on deaf auto drivers although he reportedly had access to information that was badly needed.

2. Constant upbuilding and concentration on membership to a point where NAD numbers what it should be—about 50,000.

3. An upward and realistic revision of the dues and membership schedules. The NAD badly needs revenue and the present structure of dues is ridiculous.

4. Active steps to re-activate dead local organizations and affiliates."

Report From the N.A.D. Endowment Fund

\$44,399.05 IN CASH!

7,265.00 IN PLEDGES! !

1,910.00 IN LIFE MEMBERSHIP PLEDGES! ! !

\$53,574.05 IN TOTALS! ! ! !

Churches IN THE DEAF WORLD

WESLEY LAURITSEN, *Editor*

Church Work for the Deaf in Utah

The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) have been interested in the religious education of its members who are deaf since the establishment of the Utah State School for the Deaf in 1889. In 1890 a Sunday School was begun and has continued without interruption until the present time. Until November, 1916, the Sunday Services were held in rented or borrowed buildings, but on that date a new chapel was completed and was turned over to the deaf for their use only. In February, 1917, this chapel was dedicated by President Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon church. On that same day a branch was organized. It is known as the Latter Day Saints Branch for the Deaf. A branch presidency was chosen, and it proceeded to organize priesthood groups, new Sunday School officers and teachers, mutual improvement associations for young people mostly, and various other activities.

The new building provided for the deaf consisted of a chapel with seating capacity of 150, and eight class-rooms in the basement. This was ample room at that time. The cost of building and land was \$15,000.00, which was a large sum of money in those days.

The deaf of Ogden and of the State School for the Deaf greatly appreciated this gift to them. The attendance at the various meetings and other activities has always been large. Much pleasure and enjoyment have come to the deaf in having a place they can call their own, and a place where they can learn of things spiritual and of things temporal, and a place where they can come and enjoy themselves at parties and entertainments.

But our chapel lacked facilities for amusements for our people. We had no

place to dance, no place to prepare and give banquets, no place to put on plays. We asked the church to provide us with these facilities.

Our request was granted. The Latter Day Saints church built an addition to our chapel. This addition contains an amusement hall, a stage, a kitchen and banquet hall, an office, and other conveniences. The building is not yet completely furnished, but we have been using all parts of it for several months. It is a beautiful addition to our chapel. The deaf enjoy it and use it often. Nearly all the deaf of Ogden and vicinity, as well as those from the School for the Deaf, attend our religious services, picture shows, and entertainments.

We feel that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) is a real friend of the deaf and that it is trying to help them in every way possible. This fact is more strongly impressed upon us when we realize that to build the amusement hall and refinish the old building cost in the neighborhood of forty thousand dollars.

We hope that the time will soon come when all the deaf in these United States and elsewhere will be provided with similar buildings where they might meet and carry on their social and religious activities.

INSPIRED

A Negro preacher was asked about the membership of his little church. "Ah's got 50 members," he declared proudly, "an' dey's all workin'."

"Fifty active members! That certainly speaks well for you."

"Don't know 'bout dat," mused the old dorky. "Half of 'em is workin' fer me, an' half against me!" — Capper's Weekly.

Laymen Meet With Pastors

The third annual Dixie Deaf Lutheran Conference, in St. Louis, Mo., April 28-29, was attended by eighteen out-of-towners who traveled from 90 to 850 miles. The voting nucleus of eleven from Dixie was visited by seven "Yankees" from Omaha and Indianapolis. Votes were cast by five laymen, four clergy, and two vicars (theological internes) to elect the three deaf officers for 1951-52: Chairman, W. C. Correll, Memphis; vice chairman, U. C. Jones, Knoxville; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. Wear, Kansas City, Mo.

The importance of active lay-workers was stressed throughout the sessions. The opening Communion address, delivered by the Rev. A. E. Ferber of Kansas City on Luke 18:35-43, pointed out the need for spiritual sight; and the Sunday sermon, by the Rev. N. P. Uhlig of Jacksonville, Ill., on I Peter 1:5, urged continued dependence on the power of God for continuing His children by faith in Christ Jesus. The keynote address on "Prayer," a Biblical and practical paper, was given by the Rev. E. Mappes of Omaha. After a dinner served by the Lutheran Deaf ladies of St. Louis and MC'ed by the Rev. M. G. Kosche of Indianapolis, Mrs. Carl Wear read a paper on the "Stewardship of the Christian Life."

The Vocational Principal of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, U. C. Jones, who has conducted a program of Christian Endeavor for several years, highlighted the program with a discussion of services to young people. He enumerated and discussed the following needs: a program of action, sympathetic guidance and counselling, practical lessons for daily Christian living (in simple language), leaders who are interested in youth's personal problems, literature they can understand ("I am still searching for some"), and a place to have good times.

"All of us are familiar," he said, "with the fact that when a group of the deaf get together, they will talk all night. This shows that they hunger for

Second from left in front row is President Max Woodway of the Branch for the Deaf Church and his wife.



The chapel, which was dedicated by President Joseph Smith in 1917, is at left. At right is the new amusement hall.



the companionship of their fellows. The church is the only organization that can fill this need. The church does provide a chapel in which the deaf can hold their religious services. If the church can also enable them to have a place for social meetings, it is much more apt to find its religious services well attended.

"In our contacts with people at the church we should develop a desire to prefer one another. That is fellowship. If we learn to desire to be with one another, we are more sure to attend church. We will sacrifice things in order to be together. We will not let anything keep us from getting together. Fellowship is just 'loving one another.'"

But most important is sincere and devoted leadership. Lacking this, nothing can hold a group of young people.

W. C. Correll led a discussion on "Witnessing to the Unchurched," and Rev. Theo. DeLaney of Austin, Texas, indicated possible fields for the establishment of foreign missions to the deaf. After passing several resolutions on internal matters, the conference voted to accept Jackson, Mississippi, as the next meeting place on June 28-29, 1952. The program committee for the 1952 meeting will be: Vicar Lee Lennon, Mrs. Carl Wear, and Archie Marshall. "Redeemed to Serve" has been chosen as the motto for the conference.

The Dixie Deaf Lutheran Conference was the first of two such week-end meetings to be organized. The other, the Northwest Deaf Lutheran Conference, meets June 23-24, 1951, in Portland, Oregon. The movement was born of a desire by deaf laymen to meet with their pastors and fellows for free discussion of their church's work among the deaf. The conferences are self-supporting. Their success is indicated by the facts that two deaf men flew from Knoxville and Memphis for the St. Louis meeting and three Northern pastors traveled distances up to 530 miles to observe proceedings.

REV. FRANCIS GYLE, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Pastor Mappes Presented Two Table Lamps

When the Rev. E. Mappes, of Omaha, Nebraska, recently delivered his farewell sermons to the congregations at Webster City and Fort Dodge, Iowa, appreciation of his services was shown by the members. The Webster City service was held in the forenoon and at noon the members of the congregation served a dinner in the parlors of the church. Pastor and Mrs. Mappes were presented a beautiful table lamp. Later the same day the Fort Dodge congregation served a lunch in honor of the pastor and presented him and his wife with another beautiful lamp.

Sermon of the Month

By REV. WILLIAM M. LANGE, JR.

DO THEY HONOR?

Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Exodus 20:12.

Today the newspapers are full of sordid stories of juvenile delinquency. It seems that many, some people say *most*, of the children today are bad. They do not keep the Fifth of the Ten Commandments. They disobey their parents, commit sin, stay out all hours of the night, gamble, use dope, steal, lie, and even murder. They start this evil life very young these days. I know for a fact that many children in the public schools, even as young as 13 and 14, have learned to drink and to smoke. And you all know that boys and girls who smoke and drink are soon not satisfied with that. They go on to worse things. Older people are convinced that the present young generation is worse than any in the past, and that it is steadily getting worse.

And there is a reason for it, too, says the older generation. It is all because the young people do not obey the Fifth Commandment. Children no longer honor their mother or father. The older people say it is all the fault of the children. They say that if the children want to be good and happy and successful, they must obey and honor their parents. Then all will be well. But the parents forget that is only half of the law.

A child must honor his parents. Yes. But tell me, how can a child honor parents who are NOT HONORABLE? How can a child learn to keep his body pure and clean from smoke and drink if his parents smoke and drink? How can a child learn to respect decent married life and the sanctity of sex when his parents are not faithful to each other and divorce and marry again and again, and let him go to see movies that glamorize and teach adultery and dirt? How can a child learn to love the truth when he hears his parents lying? How can he learn love when his parents fight and bicker continually? How can he learn that gambling is evil when his parents play cards, golf, and other games for money, bet on horses, play bingo for prizes, play the stock market for a killing, and are continually trying to "get something for nothing"? How can a child learn to be honest when he sees corruption and graft even in the highest offices of the land, and knows his own father tips to get favors, "forgets" to report some of his income for taxes, and sees his mother give the policeman

money and a smile to get out of a traffic violation? How can a child learn to respect and honor God when he hears his parents cursing, and using the sacred names of God in anger and abuse? How can he learn to love the Church and respect the laws of God when he knows his parents go to church only on Easter and Christmas, and then to show off their new clothes and to let other people know they are "good church people"? In short, can a child learn to be anything except what his parents are like? He honors them, yes, by becoming like them himself. And the parents should be proud of him, and happy, because he follows in their footsteps!

Well, says God through the wise King Solomon, Proverbs 22:6, Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. And a child is trained in the way his parents go.

We parents must remember that a child naturally DOES honor his father and his mother. He follows his parents. They DO obey their parents, as their parents deserve to be obeyed. The trouble with this younger generation is NOT that our children won't keep the Fifth Commandment, but that they DO keep it, and go the way we have taught them.

There is a little poem we should take to heart.

How shall we teach
A child to reach
Beyond himself and touch
The stars,
We who have stooped so much?

How shall we tell
A child to dwell
With honor, live and die
For truth,
We who have lived a life?

How shall we say
To him, "The way
Of life is through the gate
Of love,"
We who have learned to hate?

How shall we dare
To teach him prayer
And turn him toward the way
Of faith,
We who no longer pray?

—Mildred R. Howland, in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Prayer: Almighty God, heavenly Father, who has blessed us with the care and guidance of our own and others' children; Give us light and strength so to train them, and to make ourselves a good example, that they may love whatsoever things are true and pure and lovely and of good report, following the example of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF

By E. C. HERRON

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF Mrs. Douglas Hitchcock, its first lady president and most attractive one to date, the Atlanta Club of the Deaf is a smooth running and prosperous organization with a bright future ahead of it. But



E. C. HERRON

there were times when it appeared that the history of the club would be very short indeed.

The club held its initial organizational meeting in the basement assembly room of St. Mark's Methodist church in

May, 1943. At this time committees were chosen to find a suitable meeting place where club rooms could be maintained. This developed into a very tough proposition because Atlanta and her suburbs were in the throes of a war boom and rental property of any sort was being grabbed up at any price.

To Charles V. Cataldo must go the lion's share of credit for finally getting the club launched. The writer well remembers receiving a call from Charles to come and inspect a room he had found which he thought could be made into a club room. Upon arriving at the given address I found a three-story building. The first floor was occupied by a hardware store and the second floor was taken by a run-down pool room. Obtaining a key from the operator of the pool room we went on up to the third floor, which had formerly been a fighters' training gym. Opening the door, Charles ushered us into the dirtiest, dreariest looking place I have ever seen. To say we were shocked and disappointed would be putting it mildly. The room was poorly lighted but there

Clubs of the deaf provide most of the recreational life of deafdom. Practically every city harboring a deaf population of any size has such a club, and the club is the center of their social activities. In addition to regular social affairs, the clubs sponsor sports teams of both men and women, and the teams frequently rank high in local competition. The great national bowling and basketball tournaments are sponsored mostly by the various clubs. THE SILENT WORKER presents this article on the Atlanta Club in a series which will cover most of our clubs. The series is conducted by Associate Editor Holcomb.—Ed.

was light enough to see the accumulated dust of years of vacancy. Cobwebs covered great gaping holes in the plaster walls, rubbish littered the floor and as we surveyed the grim scene I half expected to see a Dracula or a Frankenstein monster rise from the ruins and advance on us. Happily this did not happen.

Charles launched at once into a description of what could be done to renovate the place. The walls could be patched and painted, the floors cleaned and painted, plumbing relocated, lighting installed, etc. The writer was unenthusiastic. The cost seemed prohibitive, in view of the small amount of money then reposing in the treasury. But I reckoned without Charles' ability at horse trading and at getting something for nothing. He haggled with the owner of the building and got the promise of six months' free rent in exchange for renovating the room and then \$25.00 per month rent thereafter, which was dirt cheap for a downtown location in Atlanta. He then lined up the bachelors



Christmas party at the club. Mr. Wm. J. Scott, President, makes talk. Behind him is Henry B. Oaks, Secretary. Mrs. Douglas Hitchcock, who succeeded Scott as President, sits by window.

of the city who had time on their hands and organized them into an efficient work crew at no pay and went to work on the place. The great bulk of the work of cleaning, painting, and building a snack bar was done by Messrs. Cataldo, Vernon Stringfellow, Angelo Magro, Rubert Cooper, Bernard Gordy and Lee Cole. Cole was the only married man in the crew. Joe Jabaley, a former theater operator from LaGrange, Ga., who was an experienced electrician and happened to be footloose in Atlanta at that time, donated his services in installing electrical outlets and fuse boxes. This service would have cost about \$600.00 if done by an electrical contractor.

The result of all this labor and sweat was a surprise even to the owner of the building. The club was ready to open for business on September 23, 1944. During the first week of its existence the club was thrown open free to all, to allow prospective members to become acquainted with the recreational privileges offered by the club. Beginning with the second week, the dues were one dollar a month and membership quickly grew to 196 persons. At the first business meeting held in the club room Charles Cataldo was elected as first president. Since that time a number of capable members have served in the various offices necessary to the operation of the club.

Members donated many things to help get the club going. Articles of furniture, checker boards, old magazines and other things together with personal service behind the snack bar and in other capacities. With the coming of cool weather a pot-bellied stove was installed for heat and it was then that the writer contributed his share of sweat when together with several other members we

At almost every social gathering at the club, the members would play cards.





Scene behind the lunch counter. Horace Sanders serves, while Mrs. Lee Cole cooks.

brought a ton of coal up from the railroad tracks below the street level in buckets and bushel bags. The recollection of carrying 50-lb. sacks of coal up five flights of stairs still brings a twinge of pain to our back. Those were the days of little money but lots of team work. All lunch room and janitorial services are now on a salary basis.

The club was well on its way to becoming an entirely successful venture when misfortune in the person of a city fire inspector paid a visit to the club room in October, 1945, and pronounced it unsafe for such gatherings, due to the flimsy construction of the building and the lack of adequate exits, there being only the narrow stairway down. It was necessary to at once close the club to any further gatherings. The club's furnishings were put into storage and a long period of homelessness plagued the members. The building was later razed and in its place there arose the fine new mechanical building of the Atlanta Newspapers, Inc. Mr. Cataldo and several other members of the club now earn their living as printers where once they danced to the music of the club's jukebox.

In August of 1947 the present club room at 105½ Broad St., S.W., was rented and, there being at that time little free labor available, more than \$1000.00 was expended in moving in and in improvements. The new location is not as spacious as the old one and the rent is more than doubled but the members still enjoy a variety of amusements and recreational projects. Amateur theatricals, moving pictures, canasta and other card tournaments, sporting teams are sponsored and parties given.

Present assets of the club include a hot water tank, a restaurant type stove, a three compartment sink for washing and sterilizing dishes, a stock of dishes

and cutlery, a large electric drink cooler, a deep freezer, electric refrigerator, cash register, typewriter and other office equipment, large ventilating fan, a large number of chairs, card tables, games and a \$300.00 Zenith television set which affords the members a view of many sporting events that they otherwise would miss. The lunch room boasts a "B" card from the city health department, which is the second highest rating given. The equipment in a better location would merit an "A" card, which is the highest.

The club in its present location is most fortunate in having as its next door neighbor Mr. Clair Salvant, owner and chief artisan of the Art Sign Co. The "Saint" has been most valuable as a voluntary week-day custodian of the club. He opens up for deliveries of soft drinks, supervises the work of repairmen and other deliverymen and is in every way an indispensable friend, adviser, and confidant to the members. If we ever move, every effort will be made to take Mr. Salvant along with us.

In 1948 a split-up of the members into two factions over the matter of incorporating the club nearly caused the dissolution of the club. One faction forced the matter into the courts and the resulting tie-up by injunction brought such confusion and bitterness that membership dropped alarmingly. The matter was finally decided by the court but the loss to the club in attorney's fees, court costs and in lost business can never be counted. Again the credit for keeping the club alive during a trying time must go almost entirely to one man. This time it was the treasurer, Mr. Esteben W. Ward, who, working under a directive from the court, almost single handedly carried on the necessary business of the club. This should be a warning to other clubs to

stay out of court and settle their differences in the club rooms.

Peace reigns at present and the club is a going concern, but uncomfortably crowded. More room is urgently needed to expand the club's facilities and another location is now under consideration. Future plans of the club call for a building of its own with outdoor space for picnics and sporting events. A reading room and a play room for the members' children is also the dream of the future.

When in Atlanta you are invited to visit the club, which is open on Friday evenings, Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, and on most legal holidays.

Instructor Awarded Scholarship

Harland Jesse Lewis, instructor in social science and art at Gallaudet College, the world's only college for the deaf, has been awarded the Carnegie Scholarship for Advanced Study in Geography by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, it was announced today by Gallaudet president Dr. Leonard M. Elstad.

Mr. Lewis was educated at Mankato Teacher's College, in Mankato, Minn.; and took his master's degree in geography at the University of Pittsburgh, where he taught from 1946 to 1947. He also received a normal certificate from the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, in Pittsburgh, and taught there for six years.

Before going to Pittsburgh, Mr. Lewis was a supervisor at the Minnesota School for the Deaf, in Faribault. He joined the Gallaudet faculty in 1947.

Mr. Lewis plans to use his scholarship for advanced study in arctic geography at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, this summer, and begin work toward a Ph.D. degree.



Picture at right shows a scene from an amateur play featuring members of the club.



GERALDINE FAIL

SWinging 'round the nation

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 2532 Jackson Street, Long Beach 10, California.

Assistant News Editors are:

Eastern States: Miss Edith C. J. Allerup
35 West 82nd Street, New York 24, N. Y.

Central States: Miss Harriett Booth
5937 Olive Street, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Correspondents living in these areas should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, and engagements should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE
25TH OF EACH MONTH.

NEW YORK . . .

Pat Rodgers is taking driving lessons so she can take turn in driving with Doris Blanchard who is planning a motor trip to St. Louis, where the alumni of the Central Institute of the Deaf will hold a reunion. From there they will go on to Texas where Doris' sister lives. It will be a two-week holiday.

Mrs. Alice G. Whitmore will visit Cheraw, S. C., in June and attend the wedding of her son, John.

Charlotte Abbott had a birthday in May, and her mother in June, so they bought a joint birthday gift for each other with the purchase of a Magnavox TV console.

A Bachelor Party was given on Friday, May 11, for Berger B. Ericson by Alfred Granath and Aaron Twersky. Thirty-one men were present. Mr. Ericson was married on May 26 to Dorothy Brede.

Mr. Edmund B. Boatner, Superintendent and Principal of the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford, Conn., was guest speaker at the Midtown Supper Club on May 9. A holder of C.E. and M.A. degrees, Mr. Boatner is secretary to the Conference of Executives of American Schools of the Deaf. He also serves on the Standing Committee of Public Relations and is one of the directors of the American Annals of the Deaf, a magazine published by Gallaudet College.

The Federal Security Agency's office of Vocational Rehabilitation announced that 5,291 men and women, either deaf

or hard of hearing, were placed in self-sustaining jobs last year.

Norma and Peter Scanlon returned to New York on May 18 from a two-week honeymoon in Florida. They are now housekeeping in Fort Lee, New Jersey.

Mrs. Clare Lee Heineman of Chicago, widow of silk merchant Oscar Heineman, left \$25,000 of her \$1,500,000 estate to her friend, Helen Keller, blind-deaf author and lecturer.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer G. Hoag spent several days at their summer home in Mattituck, L. I., getting the place ready for when Mrs. Hoag's mother moves out there for the summer months.

Charlotte Abbott recently paid a surprise visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Priebe in Levittown, L. I. Mrs. Priebe is the former Dicksey Farmer.

Mrs. Bertha Block Barnes visited Washington, D. C., in mid-May to attend the Alumni Day festivities.

The Lexington Alumni card party at the Lexington School drew a large gathering on May 19. Those who came too late to play cards were persuaded to play several ingenious games devised by the committee.

James J. McGuire of Naugatuck, Conn., is recovering slowly after a serious illness with virus pneumonia and has been a patient at St. Mary's Hospital since April 12. James is an alumnus of the American School for the Deaf, West Hartford, Conn.

Edith Allerup was guest of honor at a Silverware Shower given jointly by Mrs. Spencer Hoag, Annette Bonafede, and Muriel Dvorak, on April 27. Forty-

A New Addition to the Staff

THE SILENT WORKER staff is pleased to announce a new addition to the force. Miss Mary Sladek will be Assistant to the News Editor, at the latter's special request. The News Editor has long been overburdened



MARY SLADEK

by her task — keeping after, getting and editing pages and pages of the "SWinging" stuff every month.

Miss Sladek graduated from the California School in 1939,

and got her bachelor's degree from Gallaudet College in 1944. She was an instructor in Domestic Science Department of North Dakota and New Mexico Schools for the Deaf for seven years, resigning from her New Mexico position this summer. She now lives with her father and brother, Frank, at the family home in Long Beach, California.

We are certain that Mary will prove to be a valuable asset to THE SILENT WORKER and a god-send to the over-worked News Editor.

five guests chipped in to buy a service of sterling silverware in the Chantilly design. Several other gifts were also given to Edith by her office co-workers.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nesgood of Maspeth, L. I., entertained the Mahlon E. Hoags of Endicott, N. Y., when they came to New York City for the N.A.D. Rally Night, April 14. Former schoolmates at the Fairbault (Minn.) School for the Deaf, the trio had a wonderful time.

We are happy to report the complete recovery of Donald Haus, of Endwell, who is back at his job after several weeks as a patient at Wilson Memorial Hospital.

Right, Board of Directors of Long Beach Club of the Deaf. Left to right, front: Beulah Morgan, secy.; Frank Sladek, vice pres.; Geraldine Fail, pres.; Val Cookson, treas. Rear: James Haddon, sgt.; Evelyn Ash, trustee; John Fail, senior trustee; Ellen Grimes, financial secy.





Three-week-old Charmaine Jean Haynie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Haynie, of Des Moines, Iowa, shows her mother her first two teeth. Charmaine's mother is the former Wanda Irvine of the Ohio school, and daddy Jim is a product of the Missouri school. This picture was published in the Des Moines Register and Tribune and attracted widespread attention.

Sydney Armfield, of Johnson City, had an unfortunate accident recently. While operating a sole machine at the E.J. Corporation, he received a puncture wound on his left hand. Mr. Armfield, incidentally, was elected delegate to the Frat. convention in Chicago.

Arthur Rodman recently purchased an Emerson television set which has been placed in the T.C.A.D. Club room. This evidently has served to stimulate attendance. Mr. Rodman, recently very ill, has been reported as discharged from the hospital but still under the care of his doctor.

Delta Martin, daughter of the Mahlon Hoags of Endicott, recently passed her driving test and everyone is happy, especially Delta.

Ralph Hoag has resigned as Course Director at the Central N. Y. School for the Deaf to accept the position of Principal at the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind located at Tucson, Arizona. While he will be missed, all wish him luck in his new undertaking.

James McNulty served as chairman and made all arrangements for the Frat. Picnic held at the Chenango Valley State Park July 8.

The second annual picnic of the Merrill Guild of All Saints Church will also be held at Shenango Valley State Park August 3. Clifford C. Leach, of Johnson City, is chairman of the affair.

Plans are being formulated for another N.A.D. Rally which will be held in Binghamton some time in October.

News of New York and vicinity may be sent to Muriel Dvorak, 160 West 73rd Street, New York 23.

MISSOURI . . .

June was a very busy month in the little town of Fulton, Mo., home of the Missouri School for the Deaf. The school celebrated its 100th Birthday June 1-2, drawing a large crowd from Kansas City and St. Louis, as well as from the smaller towns. A rather surprising number came from distant states. Ernest March, of Los Angeles, passed through Kansas City on his way to Fulton, paying his respects to the Kansas City Club for the Deaf.

June 17 found the Missouri School playing host to the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Garretson, of the Montana School; Vicki Herbold and Clarice Petrick of Great Falls, Mont., and the Godfrey Adams of the New Mexico School, were visitors at the Kansas City Club for the Deaf June 16. Mr. Adams, a product of the Kansas School, was seen discussing bygone days with Albert Stack and Frank Doctor.

The Luther Stacks, native Kansans, now on the staff on the Louisiana School, came home to Olathe June 6, and went off again to get some rest on the Foltz' farm in western Kansas. They returned to Kansas City June 16 to pick up Mrs. Florence Stack and join the crowd at Fulton.

Edward Holonya, of Olathe, Kans., took a brief vacation home to New Jersey for his sister's wedding and returned in time for the convention.

The Pat McPhersons spent a few days following Memorial Day in western Kansas, visiting Jane's relatives.

Lee Oda Flaspohler went home to Glasgow, Mo., for a few days during the first part of June. Mrs. Gwendolyn Goetting returned home to Kansas City June 3 without son Danny. Danny is spending a month with his maternal grandparents on the farm in Nebraska.

John Weber, of Topeka, Kans., was a visitor to Kansas City, May 26-27, as a guest of brother Joe. John attended the wedding of his niece, Jean Weber (daughter of August) to Albert Carr on May 26 and also the high school graduation of nephew Louis Joe (son of Joe) on the 27th.

The Kansas City Club for the Deaf held its annual election of officers June 10. Results were: Robert Hambel, pres.; Richard Phelan, 1st vice-pres.; Lee Oda Flaspohler, 2nd vice-pres.; Grace Wolfe, sec'y; Calvin Nininger, treas.; Erlene Graybill, financial sec'y; Donald Cox, sgt. at arms; Pat McPherson, purch. agt.

New members of the Kansas City Club for June are Evelyn Clingen, Ed-

win Hibbs, Betty Tory, Norman Hollrah, and the Herman Vincents.

Norman Hollrah, upon completing a course in linotyping at Missouri University at Columbia, found a position in Greater Kansas City and surprised all by becoming engaged to Betty Tory.

Frank Doctor took time off to attend the convention at Fulton for a few days. The constant rainfall prevented Doc from working at his trade as a painter.

Another visitor to the convention in Fulton was Leon Baker of the Virginia School.

Johnson On C.I. Board

The appointment of Nelson Trualer Johnson to the Board of Directors of The Columbia Institution for the Deaf has been announced jointly by Albert W. Atwood, president, and Leonard M. Elstad, executive officer and president of Gallaudet College, a unit of the Columbia Institution.

Mr. Johnson, a well-known expert on Far Eastern affairs in the State Department, was born in Washington, D. C. and grew up in the shadow of the nation's capitol. As a boy, he often played on Kendall Green, the Institution's grounds.

He has served in many consular and advisory capacities in the Far East. From 1925 to 1927 he was chief of the State Department's Division of Far Eastern Affairs. From 1927 to 1929 he served as Assistant Secretary of State. He has also been American envoy to China, and to Australia.

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf, a part of the Federal Security Agency, is made up of Gallaudet College, the world's only college for the deaf; The Kendall School, which trains deaf children from pre-school to college preparatory; The Normal Training Department, which prepares hearing graduates of other colleges to become teachers of the deaf; and The Research Department, which conducts research into various problems related to deafness.

Other members of the board are President Harry S. Truman, ex-officio patron; Ernest Gallaudet Draper, secretary; Nathan Poole, treasurer; Senator J. Allen Frear, Jr.; Congressmen Homer Thornberry and Louis E. Graham; Dr. Ignatius Bjorlee, and Linton M. Collins, general counsel.

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1955 Diamond Jubilee
N.A.D. Convention

Wilbur Ruge, of Wichita, Kan., and his fiancée, Dorothy Busch, of Minnesota, were visitors to the Kansas City Club for the Deaf June 22.

Harriett Booth, of Kansas City, Mo., an Assistant Editor for the News Dept. of the Silent Worker, spent two weeks in Denver, Colo., including the Fourth of July holiday.

The Lyle Mortensons and sons, formerly of Elwood, Kan., are now living in Kansas City, and Lyle has secured employment.

The Albert Stacks, of nearby Olathe, Kan., have purchased a brand new home on Sunset Lane, one of the new housing additions in Olathe.

The Cleve Readys had some Wyoming visitors June 15-16, and Mrs. Francis Reilly's father, Wilbur Brubaker, is spending some time with her and her family in Kansas City.

Coy Sigman drove up to Yarrow, Mo., May 19, to bring his wife and baby son home. Mrs. Sigman had been taking care of her mother for three weeks following an operation.

The Kansas City Club for the Deaf, Inc., held its annual picnic at beautiful Swope Park May 20. Visitors who helped devour the home-cooked food were: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Malm of Topeka, Kans.; Harold Kistler of Manhattan, Kans.; Mr. and Mrs. William Nedrow of Sabetha, Kans.; Melvin Horton, Norbert Knobbe and Jim Spaatz, all of Omaha, Neb.; Otis Koehn, Earl Nyquist and Thaine Smith, all of Wichita, Kans.; and Joe Carrico of St. Louis, Mo. Also at the picnic and frequent visitors to Kansas City were Norman Hollrah of St. Charles, Mo., and John Van Noy of Hannibal, Mo. Both are attending Missouri University at Columbia learning linotype operation.

Art. Sherman, of Toledo, Ohio, spent one week's vacation in greater Kansas City as the guest of Norman Steele and the George Steinhauers. Art was present at the HACD-ESTA and the KCCD picnic.

MINNESOTA . . .

Dick Caswell, Doug Burke and Jack Wright are back home again having completed their prep year at Gallaudet. Jack is back at work at his former place of employment and all three of the boys say they greatly enjoy college life. Dick Feland, another student at Gallaudet, stopped off to pay a visit to Thompson Hall before returning home to North Dakota. Dick has a linotyping job lined up for the summer months.

John Clark, the famous Indian, stopped over May 19 en route to Glacier National Park in Montana and



RODERICK BROWN

A distinct honor was conferred upon the world of the deaf as well as upon two of its members when the Board of Directors of the Central New York School for the Deaf elected Mrs. Annie Lashbrook and Mr. Roderick Brown to the school's Board of Trustees. It was the first time since the late Rev. Harry J. Van Allen, the first deaf life member of the corporation, that such an honor had been conferred. It will take a lot of research to discover whether other deaf people have been accorded such distinction.

Mrs. Lashbrook and Mr. Brown are prominent members of the Rome Alumni Association. They have faithfully been of great benefit to the Alumni and the school for a long number of years. At present, Mrs. Lashbrook is treasurer of the Rome Alumni Association, a position she

DEAF ALUMNI ON SCHOOL BOARD

has held since 1919, while Mr. Brown is president. He has been in the latter office for eight consecutive years.

Mrs. Lashbrook has at one time or another held numerous offices in the various organizations of the deaf scattered throughout New York State. Her enthusiasm and interest in the deaf became so well known that she was elected by an overwhelming majority to the office of second vice-president of the National Association of the Deaf in 1913.

Mrs. Lashbrook's career is unique; she has been, perhaps, the only deaf woman printing instructor. In 1909 the sudden death of her husband, Charles, left a vacancy in the printing department of the Central New York School for the Deaf. Having served as assistant foreman under her husband for three years, she was offered the position of printing instructor and remained at this post for 32 years. First class printers now working in printing establishments throughout New York State testify to her ability.

Today at 76, she is young in mind and active as a lady in her early twenties. Besides being treasurer of the Rome Alumni Association, she is the official Alumni Editor of the *Register*, the Central New York School for the Deaf publication. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings she can be found in the printing shop of the Central School, her hands and arms stained with ink.



MRS. ANNIE LASHBROOK

Mr. Roderick Brown can number among his activities a position as charter member of the Syracuse Division No. 4 of the National Fraternal Society. Academically and in an extra-curricular way, Roderick Brown had been widely active in almost all the affairs of the Central School. His interest and love for his school did not cease the moment he graduated. On the contrary, Roderick intensified his love and interest. He was rarely absent from any meeting of the Rome Alumni Association and always endeavored to direct the energies of the Association in a way that will benefit the Central School.

Roderick's steadfast and loyal character can be further manifested by the fact that he has been working in one business firm for more than 36 years and is still going strong.



Our Saviour's Danish Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was the setting for the marriage of Miss Edith Camilla Johanne Allerup, sister of Paul Richard Allerup, to Marcellus Alexander Kleberg on Friday, the eighth of June at six o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Floyd Possehl. A reception was held immediately following the ceremony at the Chalfonte Hotel, New York City. Her sister, Gladys Allerup, was maid honor. Miss Ruth Sally Scharf and Camille Koch were bridesmaids. Mr. Nixon, a cousin of the groom, was best man and Spencer Hoag and Charles Terry were ushers. After a few days' honeymoon in New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. Kleberg will visit with his mother in Galveston, Texas, returning in August to Frederick, Md., where Mr. Kleberg is a teacher of printing in the Maryland State School for the Deaf.

dropped in at Thompson Hall to renew acquaintances. The following day, John put on an exhibit of his artistic wares for the benefit of the deaf congregation of the Twin Cities.

John Schumacher has pulled up stakes and taken off for Santa Monica, Calif., where he hopes to find work. John was on the pay-roll of the Minneapolis Star before going West.

Leonard M. Elstad, Gallaudet Prexy, was a speaker at the commencement exercises at the St. James School in Faribault on June 2.

It is understood at this writing that there are nine deaf persons employed by the J.R. Clark Co. at Spring Park just outside Minneapolis. All of them, except Fred O'Donnell, are on the day shift. And speaking of Fred, he and the Missus are planning an auto trip out to the West Coast for the summer.

It was a pleasant surprise to learn that Marvin Marshall of Sioux Falls, S.D., has accepted a position at MSD where he will serve as Printing Instructor. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are living with the Reverend and Mrs. Dale until they are settled and find a place of

their own. Marvin is whiling away the summer by working at the Faribault Daily News.

It is understood that John Spellman, a recent graduate of Gallaudet, will take over the duties of Gerald Burstein, who in turn will take the place left vacant by Mr. Hubert Sellner. Mr. Sellner has accepted an offer from the California School at Berkeley and will be connected with the Berkeley staff this coming year.

July 22 has been selected as the date for the local NFSD picnic at Sauer's Park in North St. Paul. Lenny Marx is Chairman and the picnic, always looked forward to, promises to be even better this year.

CALIFORNIA . . .

Off on vacations during June were: Vic and Val Cookson, to Washington State for two weeks; Frank and Carolyn Pokorak, to Oregon and Washington to visit relatives; Max and Mary Thompson to Los Vegas and other points; Julian and Lucile Gardner to Aberdeen, north of Lone Pine, for two weeks camping during which they enjoyed some fresh water fishing (185 trouts!); Jack and Iva Smallidge on a three-week cross-country auto trip to Detroit and Battle Creek, Mich., in their new '51 Mercury; Willa Dudley to Phoenix, Arizona.

Those we know who are taking in the Frat Convention in Chicago are Ethel and Simon Himmelschein with Mr. and Mrs. William West; Willa Dudley, Sarah Younkin, Betty and Jacob Goldstein, Frank and Esther Egger with Hal and Willie Rosenfield, Larry and Dot Levi with Connie Marchione, Albert Berke, Isadore Hazan, and Joy Ann Neilson. Others are hoping to make the trip, among them, Herman and Flo Skedsmo, who plan to visit Herman's mother in Chicago.

Recent visitors to Los Angeles have been Leo Jacobs, Berkeley; the Clinton Benedicts of Porterville; the Oscar Guires, San Bernardino; the Burton Schmidts, Riverside; Albert Berke, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. James Flood of Columbus, Ohio; Sanford Diamond of New York City, and Mrs. Augusta Peterson of Fargo, North Dakota.

Harry Jacobs, SILENT WORKER's business manager, made a flying trip to Los Angeles on June 14, but was gone again before most of his friends know he had been in town.

Rhoda Clark is driving one of those good looking '51 Fords and is the envy of a lot of people.

Mr. and Mrs. Odean Rasmussen were given a surprise housewarming at their new home in nearby Riveria June 10. A host of friends turned out to admire the new residence and spent an enjoyable afternoon in the Rasmussen backyard. On the committee were Messrs. and Mesdames Gutsch, F. Davis, Beasley, L. Dyer, Gerich, Priester, Kwitkie, Rosenkjar, Allen, Smallidge, Gardner, and Gil Stebbins.

Howard L. Terry has returned home to Los Angeles following an extended trip by train during which he visited New Orleans and Baton Rouge as well as Talladega, where he met J. H. McFarlane with whom he had corresponded for forty-two years but had never met personally. Howard spent two delightful weeks in the South and tells us he fell in love with the country. His next stop was Washington, D. C., where he was a guest of Gallaudet College for four days and spent the rest of his visit touring amongst the sights along the Potomac accompanied by Roy Stewart, Owen Carrel, and Mrs. Herbert Merrill, the latter being a former roommate of Howard's deceased wife Alice. After spending a few days with his

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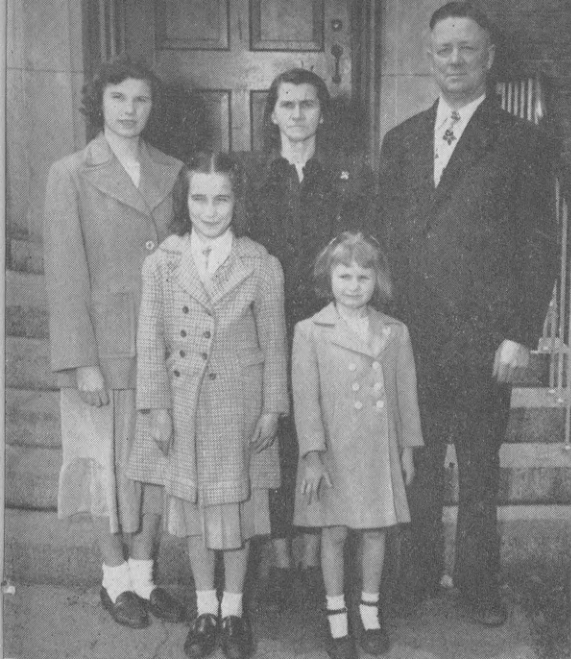
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New York Truck Driver Sets Safety Record

Surprise is often expressed by the uninformed at the fact that the deaf are allowed to drive. This surprise is, in actual fact, a compliment. It shows that the deaf driver is seldom brought to public attention. Accidents, or infractions of the law, involving deaf drivers are so few and so far between that the average person has never even considered whether or not the deaf drive although that same average person has doubtless witnessed deaf drivers times without number without realizing the vehicle had a deaf man behind the wheel.

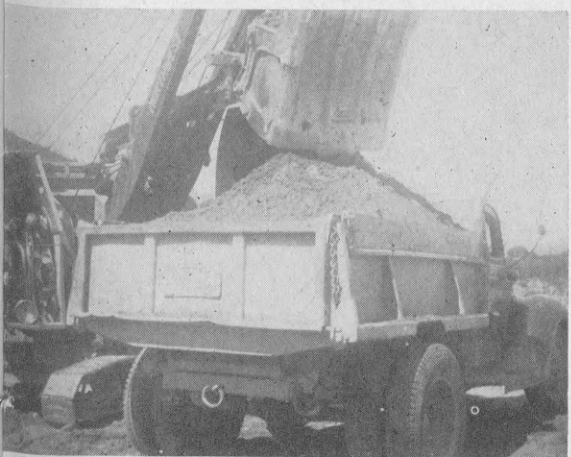
An example of the safe deaf driver who is the rule, rather than the exception, is Harry E. Flansburg, of Cortland, N. Y. Harry has driven over the highways of New York State as a licensed chauffeur for twenty-seven years. In all of that time he has not had a single accident, nor has he ever been apprehended for violation of any traffic regulation.

Harry has owned a number of trucks, some of which are pictured on these pages, and has worked on some of the largest earth moving projects in the state. For several years he was employed by the Cortland County Public Works Department, and during the winters was accustomed to driving day and night on snow removal projects.

The largest of his trucks, not all of which could be gotten into the picture, was used for hauling huge loads of baled hay as a private contractor.

Mr. Flansburg and his wife, who is also deaf, are the parents of three lovely girls, all of whom are enrolled in the Central New York School for the Deaf in Rome. These girls are (left to right) Ella, Ruth, and Nina.

Harry has numerous commendations from employers, and from firms whom he has contracted, testifying to the excellence of his record as a safe and efficient driver. He has been the subject of numerous newspaper writeups.



Swinging...

(Continued from Page 22)

brother in St. Louis, Mo., Howard went on to Southwest Missouri where he visited the little town where he and Alice were married in 1901. Returning West, Howard stopped over in Palo Alto to visit his daughter and her family on the Stanford University campus, and then home to the little house on Martel Ave. in Hollywood. The trip was just what Howard needed apparently because, at this writing, he appears in much better spirits than when he went away in Mid-April.

The Einar Rosenkjar of Los Angeles are among those making the trip to Chicago for the NFSD's Golden Jubilee Convention. Thomas and Becky Elliott also plan to make the trip and Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman of Anaheim tell us they are going, too. It looks to us like Los Angeles is going to be deserted during mid-July.

Byron and Caroline Burnes of Berkeley left June 18 for a leisurely trip to Chicago with many stop-overs en route where Byron will give speeches regarding the NAD. Says Byron, "Caroline will probably never be the same again after listening to all my lectures." We agree!

Pat Reardon of North Dakota is hoping to make Los Angeles his permanent home since securing employment here just recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Vera Zuk, all of Faribault, Minn., are spending the summer in Los Angeles. Miss Zuk plans to stay if she finds work here.

Bob Kelly enjoyed a two-week visit to Colorado during June, while Mike Iannace journeyed up to San Francisco to see his sister, an Army Nurse, who is being sent overseas.

The night of June 9 will not be soon forgotten by any of those fortunate enough to attend the Musical Revue given by the Long Beach Club of the Deaf Playmakers in the Long Beach Town Hall Theatre that evening. With a cast of 50, headed by Geraldine Fail, with Frank Sladek as the capable Master of Ceremonies, the show lasted some three hours and included ten acts. Truly, the deaf of Long Beach have what it takes to entertain and they are already planning another stage production for November.

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Another spectacular event took place at the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf the evening of June 16 when cute Dorothy Levi was crowned "Miss Los Angeles Frat" with Betty Carroll and Mrs. Allen Whiteside taking second and third places. The program, Chairmanned by J. A. Goldstein, got off to a good start with Lucille Lindholm declaiming "America" and Jerry Fail presenting a tableau depicting the changing styles in bathing suits from 1880 to 1960.

Hit of the June 16 show was Elmer Priester's vivid portrayal of General MacArthur in "General MacArthur Comes Home," with Mrs. Sol Brandt as the General's Lady and young Donny Rosenkjar as Arthur. Elmer received an "Oscar" as the outstanding "Actor of the Year" and such presentation may be made a yearly event by the LACD.

Ethel Himmelschein's "O Susanna" and Thomas Elliott's "She's a Corker" were most amusing, whilst the Can-Can dance by the Long Beach Club Playmakers added a final bit of spicy zest to bring down the curtain on a most enjoyable evening. Dancers were Messrs. Park, Sladek, Cookson and Harmonson, and Mesdames Fail, Pokorak, Grimes, and Jennie Napolitano. The show was sponsored by NFSD Div. No. 27, Los Angeles.

John Lawson Young, of Los Angeles, took his own life on June 8 after failing in a reconciliatory move with his estranged wife Ruth. He was found dead in his car after inhaling carbon monoxide which he had led into the car through a hose carefully fitted to the exhaust. He left a note telling of his despondency over the loss of his wife and children, whose custody he had lost. In his will he asked that \$1,000 of his estate be given to the California Association of the Deaf; \$500 to a Los Angeles church; \$500 to the Hollywood Hens Club (deaf), and the remainder to his wife and two young sons.

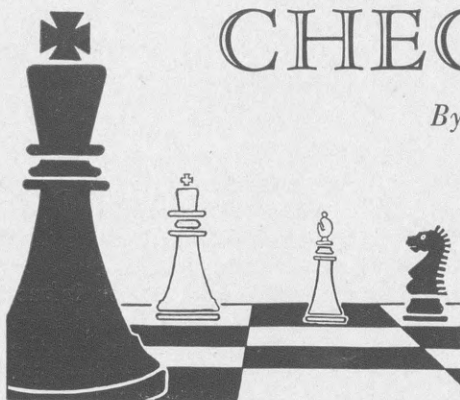
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lewan are on a month's trip with their trailer. Their itinerary includes Yellowstone, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago to attend the Frat convention, and Texas on their way back. Mr. Lewan had an operation on his knee in May, and so his wife will have to do most of the driving.

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CHECKMATE!

By "LOCO" LADNER

We are pleased to present to our readers Michael Cohen of Baltimore, Maryland, who is leading in Section Two of the National Chess Tournament of the Deaf. He has five wins and no losses to date and seems destined to

emerge as winner of the section. Mr. Cohen is talented in other ways than chess playing.



EMIL S. LADNER

help him grow and develop both physically and mentally. He was taught to play chess at the age of five and has played the game ever since.

Michael showed artistic and mechanical ability at an early age. When he reached his eighth birthday, his parents decided that learning a trade would keep him occupied and prepared for the future. After trying several trades which he didn't particularly care for, he was sent to a goldsmith, who immediately recognized his talent. Michael loved this trade and stuck to it. He learned the art of jewelry designing and the handling of precious metals.

At the age of 20, Michael came to the U.S. as an immigrant, and settled in Baltimore, where he began to meet deaf people. He found it difficult to mingle with them, for he didn't know a word of English. He then enrolled in the Maryland School for the Deaf and concentrated on his study of English.

In the course of the past 30 years Cohen has developed into a fine jeweler, and has held positions with leading manufacturing jewelers in New York and Philadelphia. Today he is 50 years old, happily married, with one married son and three younger children. He has his own jewelry shop and finds great satisfaction in creating and designing original jewelry, and once in a while playing a game of chess.



MICHAEL COHEN

Here is one of his games in the national tournament. His opponent is Einar Rosenkjar, of Los Angeles. Notes are by the chess editor:

White: Cohen. Black: Rosenkjar.

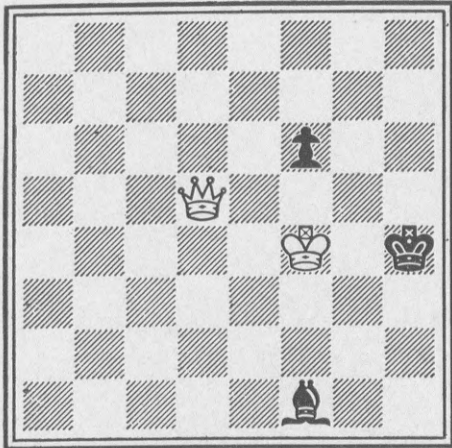
1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. Q-N3, B-R4; 5. B-Q2, P-Q4; 6. PxP, BxN; 7. BxB; QxP; 8. Q-R3, N-B3; 9. N-B3, P-QN3; 10. P-K3, B-N2; 11. P-QN3, Q-Q3; 12. Q-N2, N-K2 (Castling first would be better for Black to prevent White's gaining a tempo or move). 12. B-N5 ch. P-B3 (We would prefer N-B3 so as not to close the diagonal for Black's Bishop). 14. B-Q3, O-O; 15. P-K4, Q-B5 (The Queen aims to check at K6). 16. Q-K2, Q-B2; 17. P-K5, N(3)-Q4; 18. BxP ch. (An elegant sacrifice). KxB; 19. N-N5 ch. K-N3; (If K-N1, Q-R5 wins). 20. B-Q2, P-KB4; 21. P-KR4, P-B5; (The threat was P-R5ch. 22. Q-N4, K-R3; 23. NxKP, and Black resigns. If the Q moves out of danger, QxNP checkmates in two moves.

Cohen showed his attacking power in this game.

The Chess Problem

The "prose" of chess is the chess game with its varieties of openings, middle game combinations, and endings. The chess problem is the "poetry" of chess for it has no relation with the game except in using the same pieces in a variety of subtle and beautiful settings. The composition of chess problems is an art in itself and many extraordinary and unusual themes or ideas have been utilized. In a good problem,

the solution or key move is not apparent, the setting is economical, and the play is exact. The two-move problem is the most common one and we shall explain how we go about solving one. Here is an example:



White always moves first and the first move must be chosen so that no matter what move Black makes in reply, the second White move checkmates Black. No other first move will do the trick, or should. Also the first move must not be a check nor a capture of a piece except a pawn.

Let us try Q-N8 so we can checkmate later at N4. It can be seen that Black's Bishop can defeat this plan by moving to K7. Try Q-Q1 and Black meets this with B-R6. Again we try Q-B3 and it fails when Black moves B-R6. Try Q-N7 and we find this is the key move for no Black move will prevent White from mating on the second move.

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North Carolina Retains National Mythical Cinder Crown with Record-Breaking Total

Ted Hames Sets National 440 Record in 49.7s

By ART KRUGER

NORTH CAROLINA School for the Deaf's mastery of western state class AA high school track and field athletics was never more pronounced than when John Kubis' charges massacred the field to retain the National Mythical School for the Deaf spike title with a record total.



ART KRUGER

Thus, in his third season at the NCSD helm, Kubis tutored his team to an all-time high of 103 points in the national mythical finals.

This is the ninth annual make-believe meet. Mt. Airy took second spot in the team listings with 68, California had 48 5/12, Michigan, 41 2/3, and Indiana, 25 2/3. That's on a 10-8-6-4-2-1 scoring system.

Speed-burning Ted Hames who blazed the cinderpaths for the National Champions, set the only national record when he merry-go-rounded one lap in sizzling 49.7s.

The fates sometimes have a strange way of reversing themselves. Ted Hames' rise to track stardom has a rather ironical twist.

Seven years ago Ted was stricken with polio. The doctors managed to save his legs without any malformation, but they told him that he would never be much of an athlete as he would always have weak legs and would always tire easily.

This year the "Blond Bullet" has developed in the finest high school quarter-miler in North Carolina and undoubted-

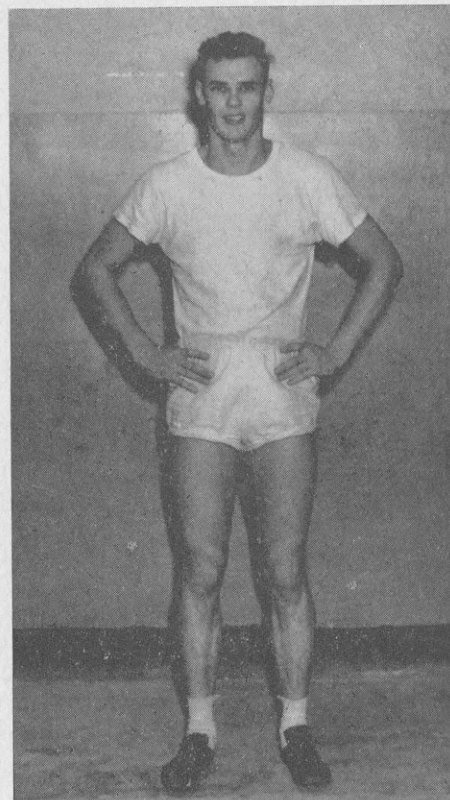
ly one of the nation's best. Quite a transformation for a kid who wasn't able even to participate in sports a few years back.

Hames contacted polio when he was twelve years old in August, 1944, and stayed in bed until March, 1945. His right leg was paralyzed.

The summer following the aftereffects of the disease, he went to a boys' camp to rest and sun himself. While there he saw some boys having races. He was interested so he tried his luck, but he suffered extreme weakness and fatigue as a result. His doctor almost blew a fuse and ordered no more exercise and all athletics out for Ted.

Hames, upon returning to the School in the fall of 1945, got up early and ran two miles every morning. That fall he tried out for football, but was too weak for the sport so he kept on running. In 1947 he tried football again and made the team as a sub. Next year he was a regular in football and basketball. Track was established at the School during that year. Hames was only fair and ran the century in 11 to 11.5 seconds. Coach Kubis, however, saw some possibilities in Ted so he had him work out with the milers to increase his stride and develop some strength in his legs. The following year, in 1949, he made All-American in football—a pass snatcher deluxe and defensive star. In track he ran the century in 10s. flat and furlong in 22.9s.

This year Ted entered the 440, just to add some competition, and the first time he tried it, ran 50.3s. He whittled this down to 49.7s. at the end of the sea-



A polio victim seven years ago, Ted Hames, North Carolina's "Blond Bullet," now is the top deaf trackster of 1951. He is Western North Carolina Class AA Conference high school champion in his three pet events in which he was undefeated all season. He did 9.9s. in century, 23s. flat in furlong, and 49.7s. in quarter-mile for a new national school for the deaf record. He also ran special 180-yard dash in 18s. flat.

son for a new national school for the deaf mark. The old 440 record was 50.6s., which a Washington School for the Deaf comet named Bill Lockhart produced way back in 1946. Incidentally, Hames ran 440 seven times all season and bettered Lockhart's record five times. His slowest clocking all season was 51.8s.

* * *

Kubis-tutored tracksters scored in every event except shot put and high jump to retain the National mythical spike title. They were undefeated in six dual Class AA meets and won the Western Conference Class AA championship as well.

Here's record-breaking North Carolina School for the Deaf track squad. The Kubis-coached powerhouse swept aside all six Class AA high school dual meets and Western Conference Championship competition this year and retained its national mythical deaf title with record-breaking total of 110 points. Left to right: First row—L. Leonard, D. Miller, E. Miller, R. Leonard, E. Hensley, C. Sentile. Second row—C. Gainer, Athletic Director, O. Dabba, F. English, D. Hall, T. Hames, C. McKenzie, F. Mitchell, T. McBride, W. Brinkley, J. Kubis, Coach. Third row—C. Pearson, Student Manager, R. Yorkley, C. Brooks, L. Fowler, N. Cooley, H. Harrington, G. Finch, B. Heath, C. Patterson, C. Puett, H. Dorsey, Assistant Manager.



In winning the conference crown, North Carolina amassed 66½ points to its nearest rival's 37, and established two new marks. It got a trophy as big as a horse for it. Hames, as expected, was the record-breaker, for he was clocked in 18s. flat for the special 180 and blazed the 440 in 50s. flat. He also won the 100 in 10.2s.

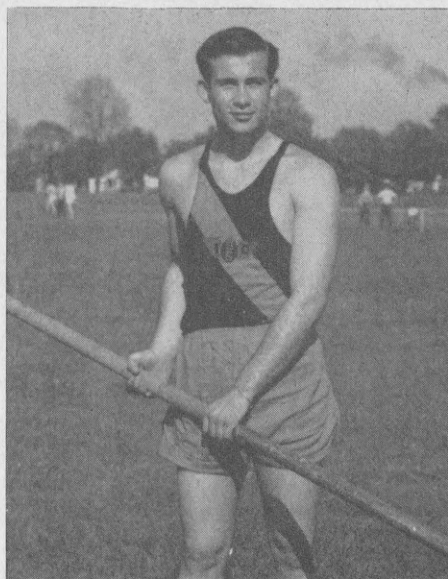
Fred English was Hames' shadow all season. Along with Charles McKenzie, the three have finished 1-2-3 in practically all dual meets and rival coaches were getting so tired of the century triplets that they sometimes suggested in a playful way just to give North Carolina nine points without running the century off. The three also finished 1-2-3 in the conference championship. English should be on his own next year with Hames gone, and Coach Kubis believes he is a worthy successor.

Charles McKenzie in the 440 was the second best in Western North Carolina. The best was his teammate, Hames. McKenzie is a coach's dream, as he is always hustling and encouraging other boys.

Tommy Smith in the 880 was always a steady performer and only gave out enough to win. He was unbeaten in high school competition and Coach Kubis believes he could lower his marks considerably if in the proper competition. Smith, incidentally, is only 16 years old.

Frank Mitchell in the mile, like Smith, is an up and coming miler who works hard and has terrific spirit. He should improve with several more races under his belt.

O'Neal Dabbs surprised everyone at NCSD in the pole vault. A first year man, he has increased his height from a mere 7 ft. 6 in. at the beginning of the season to his present mark of 10 ft. A keen student of the art, Dabbs reads



Indiana's Jack Messer is the nation's top pole vaulter. He has sailed over 10 ft. 8 in. This breaks the old Indiana deaf record held by Max Johnson with 10 ft. 7 in. set in 1947.

all he can get his hands on about pole vaulting and spends hours each day improving his form. A stocky 5 ft. 7 in. lad with 155 pounds on his frame, he gets terrific power in his pull-ups. Dabbs has his eye on the record book, and if he continues to improve as much as he has, no vaulting record is safe.

Ted McBride is another first year man in the hurdles. The big, lanky timber-topper is coming along fast and his long strides are something to see. The 6 ft. 2 in. lad is still growing and has just turned sixteen. McBride and English have been steady point getters in the hurdle events.

In the conference championship, the team although shut out in the weights, reaped a harvest in the running events. Frank Mitchell was the surprise of everyone when he took the mile by a good 50 yards from his rival from Lenoir High School who had beaten him twice this year.

In the national mythical finals North Carolina has four first place winners. So has Mt. Airy.

At left: Ted McBride, another North Carolina 16-year-old star, is rated the nation's top hurdler. He took first in the 180 lows in 21.6s., and second in the 120 highs in 17.2s.

Forging to the head of the class was Ted Hames with his sizzling 49.7s. quarter-mile and 9.9s. century.

Contention ran deep in the 880, where 16-year-old Tommy Smith was tops with a 2:08.2s. clocking.

Edward Arrivello of Mt. Airy was another double winner, copping the 220-yard dash in 22.8s., and sailing 20 ft. 10 in. in broad jump.

Lewellyn Thomas, Mt. Airy's rail-thin, rail-sturdy miler, established himself as the standout leather-lunger with a solid 4m. 49s. performance. Two other milers who ran in less than five minutes were Frank Mitchell of North Carolina and James Barton of California.

Hurdle activity gave further demonstration that Duane Rodgers of Michigan was the best in the 120-yard highs with a 16.8s. performance. In the 180-yard lows Ted McBride was tops with a 21.6s. clocking.

The picture was a bit clearer in the field events. The Indiana duo of Jack Messer and Art Wooten won the pole vault and shot put respectively. Messer soared 10 ft. 8 in. to eclipse the former Indiana deaf pole vault ceiling. Wooten, a big heavyweight, pushed the iron ball 46 ft. 6¾ in. George Lastrico of South Dakota in his first year of discus-throwing won this event with a heave of 129 ft. 8 in.

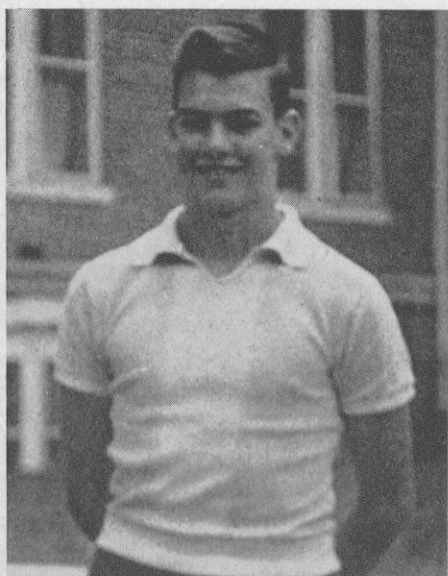
The high jump was wide open, though. John Shoup and Harry Miller, both of Mt. Airy, were deadlocked for first place at 5 ft. 8 in., while six were tied for third at 5 ft. 6 in.

The Missouri foursome, composed of Raymond Hampton, Harold Hankins, Derald Brooks and Darrell Long, established itself as the best 880 relay team by rambling the two laps in 1m. 35.9s.

A peek at the following will tell you who's who in National School for the Deaf trackdom for the 1951 season:

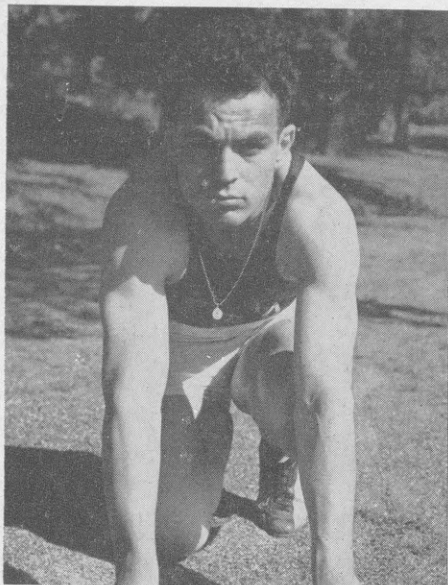
100: Ted Hames (North Carolina), 9.9s.; Edward Arrivello (Mt. Airy), 10.3s.; Charles McKenzie (North Carolina), 10.4s.; Fred English (North Carolina) and Ted Corrin (Michigan), tied, 10.5s.; Golden LaMaster (Ohio), James Allen (Oklahoma), Raymond Hampton (Missouri) and Danny Lynch (California), tied, 10.6s.

220: Edward Arrivello (Mt. Airy), 22.8s.; Ted Hames (North Carolina), William Ortega (Mt. Airy) and John Smith (Idaho), tied,

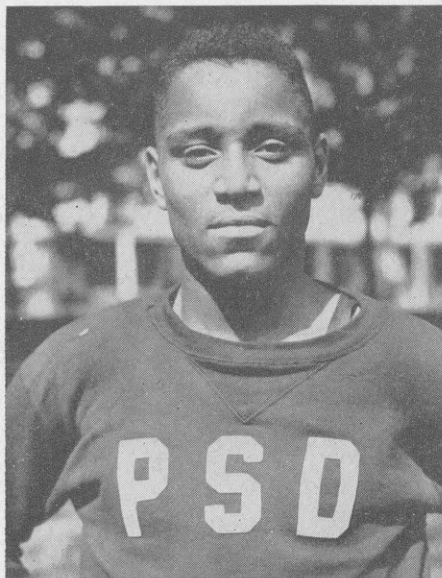


Sports

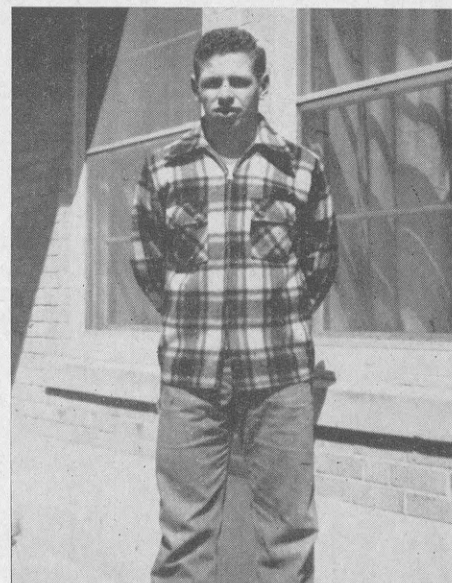
Sports Editor, ART KRUGER, 3638 W. Adams Blvd., Apt. 4, Los Angeles 18, Calif.
 Assistants, LEON BAKER, ROBEY BURNS, ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN,
 THOMAS HINCHEY, BURTON SCHMIDT



Mt. Airy's Edward Arrivello is a winner in the national mythical meet. He has a broad jump mark of 20 ft. 10 in.



Lewellyn Thomas, Mt. Airy's stalwart trackster, is nation's best school for the deaf miler with a time of 4m. 49s.



George Lastrico is South Dakota's newest star. His best mark in discus this year was 129 ft. 8 in.

23s. flat; Ted Corrin (Michigan) and Edward Raffel (Illinois), tied, 23.1s.

440: Ted Hames (North Carolina), 49.7s. (New Record); Bobby Merlino (Washington), 52.3s.; Charles McKenzie (North Carolina), 53s. flat; John Smith (Idaho) and James Beeler (Tennessee), tied, 53.5s.; Gerald Brooks (Missouri), 53.6s.

880: Tommy Smith (North Carolina), 2m. 8.2s.; Donald Reed (Michigan), 2m. 10.5s.; Lewellyn Thomas (Mt. Airy), 2m. 12.2s.; Edwin Peters (Washington), 2m. 13.0s.; Ronald Hirano (California), 2m. 13.3s.; George Ramponi (California), 2m. 13.4s.

MILE: Lewellyn Thomas (Mt. Airy), 4m. 49s.; Frank Mitchell (North Carolina), 4m. 53s.; James Barton (California), 4m. 55s.; Earl Lewin (Washington), 5m. 8s.; Robert Mullins (Indiana), 5m. 10.6s.; Morris Kronick (Ohio), 5m. 14s.

120 HIGH HURDLES: Duane Rodgers (Michigan), 16.8s.; Ted McBride (North Carolina), 17.2s.; Epifanio Arce (California), 17.7s.; Eugene Morris (Missouri), 17.8.; Fred English (North Carolina), 18.2s.; Dean Lee (South Dakota), 18.3s.

180 LOW HURDLES: Ted McBride (North

Carolina), 21.6s.; Fred English (North Carolina), 22.4s.; Billy Whitson (Arkansas) and Epifanio Arce (California), tied, 22.5s.; Duane Rodgers (Michigan), 22.8s.; Dale Keil (Nebraska), 22.9s.

HIGH JUMP: John Shoup (Mt. Airy) and Harry Miller (Mt. Airy), tied 5' 8"; Gerald Bock (Oklahoma), Donald Reed (Michigan), Raymond Hampton (Missouri), Jack Messer (Indiana), Delbert Meyer (Nebraska) and A. Casner (California), tied, 5' 6".

BROAD JUMP: Edward Arrivello (Mt. Airy), 20' 10"; Golden LaMaster (Ohio), 20' 4 1/4"; William Van Spankerin (Illinois), 20' 3"; Edward Foster (Michigan), 19' 8"; Fred English (North Carolina), 19' 6"; Carl Groth (Michigan), 19' 8"; Fred English (North Carolina), 19' 6"; Carl Groth (Michigan), 19' 3 1/2".

POLE VAULT: Jack Messer (Indiana), 10' 8"; Epifanio Arce (California), 10' 1"; O'Neal Dabbs (North Carolina) and Robert Hyatt (Oregon), tied, 10'; Franklin Chism (Arkansas) and Renwick Dayton (Washington), tied, 9' 6".

SHOT PUT: Art Wooten (Indiana), 46' 6 3/4"; Julian Singleton (California), 44' 4"; Donald Boone (Michigan), 43' 11 1/2"; H. Calhoun (California), 42' 1"; Chester Schumacher (Ohio), 41' 9 1/4"; Delbert Boese (Nebraska), 40' 8".

DISCUS: George Lastrico (South Dakota), 129' 8"; Raymond Beach (Washington), 128' 10"; Robert Liedberg (Illinois), 124' 9"; George Wilding (Idaho), 119' 2"; Delbert Boese (Nebraska), 116' 6"; Hartsell Arrington (North Carolina), 115' 1".

880 RELAY: Missouri, 1:35.9; North Carolina, 1:36.2; California, 1:37.1; Michigan, 1:38.2; Indiana and Illinois, tied, 1:38.5.

FINAL SCORES

1—North Carolina	103
2—Mt. Airy	68
3—California	48 5/12
4—Michigan	41 2/3
5—Indiana	25 2/3
6—Washington	25 1/2
7—Missouri	17 5/12

Pictured at right: John E. Smith is the main reason why Idaho had a fine track season. He has run the 220 sprint in 23s. flat and the quarter in 53.5s.

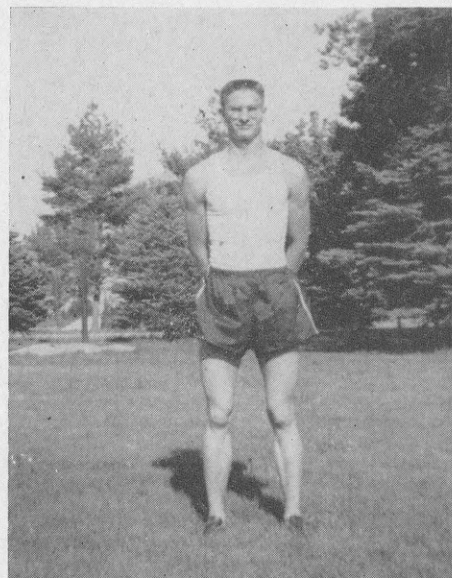
8—Illinois	15
9—Idaho	13
10—Ohio	11 1/4
11—South Dakota	11
12—Arkansas	6 1/2
13—Nebraska	6 1/6
14—Oregon	5
15—Tennessee	3
16—Oklahoma	2 5/12

Other schools competing in this meet, but not figuring in the scoring were Iowa, Minnesota, Maryland and Georgia.

Kansas and North Dakota were the only schools that we have yet to hear from.

* * *

It sounds unbelievable that such a small school as Idaho, which cannot boast more than 70 students of all ages in the department of the deaf, can turn out several outstanding trackmen. It has only 12 boys of eligible age and

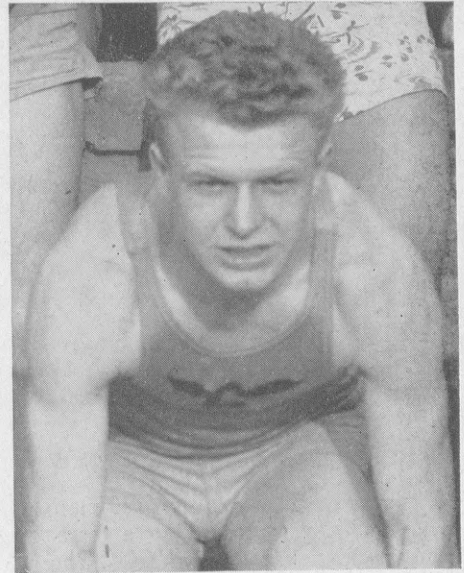
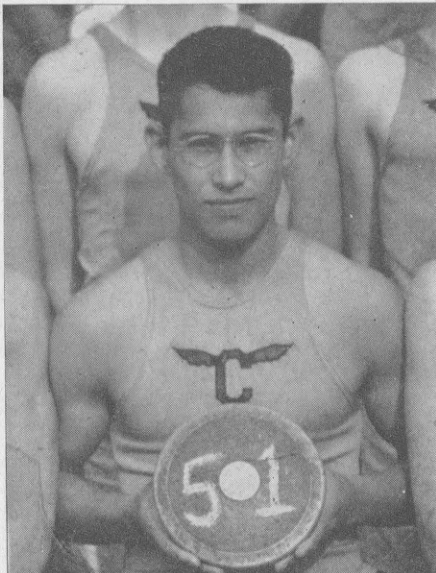
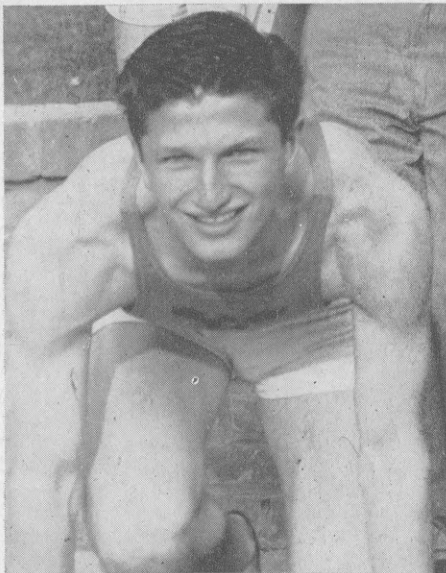


Lau Wen-Ngau Again

Lau Wen-Ngau, the deaf marathoner who runs in tennis shoes, limbered up by turning 10,000 meters—more than six miles—in 33 minutes 5/10 second, in the Southern California District AAU track and field championships at the Coliseum, Los Angeles, Calif., June 8, 1951.

Actually, he didn't get credit for the mark, since he is a non-resident, but it still represented the fastest time for that distance in this district.

Lau also took part in the 5,000 meter run only to finish an exhausted fourth. The visitor from Hong Kong representing South China A. C. explained after the meet that he lost the 5,000 meters for one plausible reason—his feet began to hurt.



California's outstanding performers. Left to right: Julian Singleton, Epifanio Arce and James Barton. The school has a 7-1-1 record and is co-champion of a high school league. Arce would be a good decathlon man for he is an all-around performer.

scholastic eligibility for *all* sorts of varsity sports. This year it had only nine of the 12 on its track team. Several of the boys turned in fairly good individual performances. Its season is rather short, due to the weather and the illogical location of this school. The wind blows half the time, which makes it difficult for most of its runners to practice steadily.

Most of the boys come from the farming sections of the state, and, as a rule, they are rugged. John Smith is a good example of an athlete who lives in the backwoods in the high Idaho country. He trains diligently and faithfully. He is only 16, stands 5 ft. 10 in. and weighs a trim 154 lbs. George Wilding, who is only 17 and a Senior, has shown remarkable success in the weights, his specialty being the discus. He is 6 ft. 1 in. and tips the scales at 17 lbs. The other boys are young and willing. Fired with the knowledge that Smith has been successful in the state meet, they are anxious for the 1952 season to roll around.

Smith was unbeaten in the 220 all season until the state finals. He posted times of 24.5, 23.75, 23.7, 24.3, 23.0 in the district, and approximately 23.1 in the state final in which he was sixth. A poor starter, Smith was forced to come from behind in *all* his furlong races except the state final. He always finished strongly, in contrast to the spent condition of his opponents.

In the state 440 final, Smith led the pack with an amazing killing pace which left them five yards behind until 50 yards to go. Then, a sudden tightening of his calves, such an experience as he had never felt in his three years on the cinderpath, forced him to ease up and allow three men to pass him. Coach

Thomas O. Berg does not think he will ever forget the pitiful expression on his face following the race. With just one-half an hour to rest for the 220 finals, Coach Berg knew that it would be fruitless due to his condition. Surely enough, he started last, catching up with the others gradually, but the same sensation in his legs spelled defeat for him.

"Barring unavoidable incidents," writes Coach Berg, "I predict that Smith will go on and win both the 220 and 440 in the state finals next year. Smith will be given intensive cross country work in the fall to build up endurance. He is the most natural runner I have

ever come across in high school circles. His form is flawless, except for a minor tendency to swing his arms in a short arc. I hope against hope that he will break 22.5s. in the 220 and 50.5s. in the quarter-mile. I may experiment with him in the 880 as he shows a lot of appreciation of distance running."

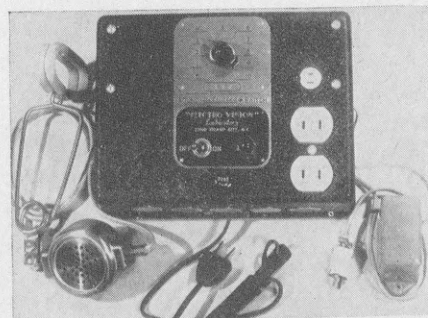
For his fine work with the Idaho track squad, Thomas O. Berg has our vote as the 1951 Track Coach of the Year.

And it was indeed good to note that it was the first year of track for Ohio and Arkansas and we predict a rosy future for them.

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Earl J. Thomson, Totally Deaf Man, Coaches Navy Track

By WESLEY LAURITSEN

Throughout the country there are many excellent deaf coaches. Most of these gentlemen coach teams composed of deaf athletes who are enrolled in our schools for the deaf, while a few coach teams made up of players who are graduates of our schools. There are a few deaf men who have successfully coached high school teams of hearing lads.

Perhaps the only totally deaf man to have the honor of coaching a team of hearing college athletes is Earl J. Thomson, who during the past twenty-four years has been track coach at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Mr. Thomson says his deafness first began to bother him in 1925. The condition grew worse gradually until about ten years ago when the strongest hearing aid would not help him. Thus, he has been totally deaf the past ten years and despite this has been able to continue in his position as coach of the Annapolis team.

When it was apparent that hearing aids would no longer help him, Mr. Thomson turned to lip reading. He made trips to Baltimore three times a week over a two-year period and received private lessons from Miss Avondal Gordon. Mr. Thomson feels these lessons were a life-saver to him, as he gets along with most people, but always carries a pad and pencil in case the subject does not get across.

All of Mr. Thomson's track men know he is deaf and articulate as clearly as possible. His experience is like that of many other deaf persons, that some friends articulate too much, making it harder to read their lips. He tries to explain to folks that doing this is like



Tom Trout, Navy Cross Country Captain, and E. J. Thomson

yelling to a hearing person when close up, and asks that they speak in the usual and natural manner. Mr. Thomson says that it is his experience that it is harder to read the lips of a woman than those of the average man!

Mr. Thomson's life history is interesting. He is a Canadian by birth and served with distinction in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War I, becoming an outstanding Ace. It was during this period that his hearing became impaired.

In the October, 1950 issue of *The School Helper* Superintendent C. H. Hollingsworth wrote interestingly about Mr. Thomson's career as follows:

Prior to the war Mr. Thomson migrated southward and matriculated at the University of Southern California. As a freshman athlete he displayed marked superiority in track and field events. This presaged the brilliant athletic career just ahead of him. After transfer to Dartmouth, his sophomore year, he compiled a challenging collegiate sports record hardly equalled by any other athlete prior to or during his time.

In the 1920 Olympics, Coach Thomson, running under the colors of his native Canada, won high hurdles. A year later, at the Penn

Relays, he set a new high hurdle world's record that stood for fourteen years.

Coach Thomson is an excellent lip-reader, a proficiency which he acquired through that stern teacher, necessity, as he continued, though totally deaf, a remarkable career as a master coach; a highly respected and much beloved tutor and comrade to those young men fortunate enough to come under his instruction.

Mr. Thomson coached at West Virginia and Yale prior to going to the Naval Academy.

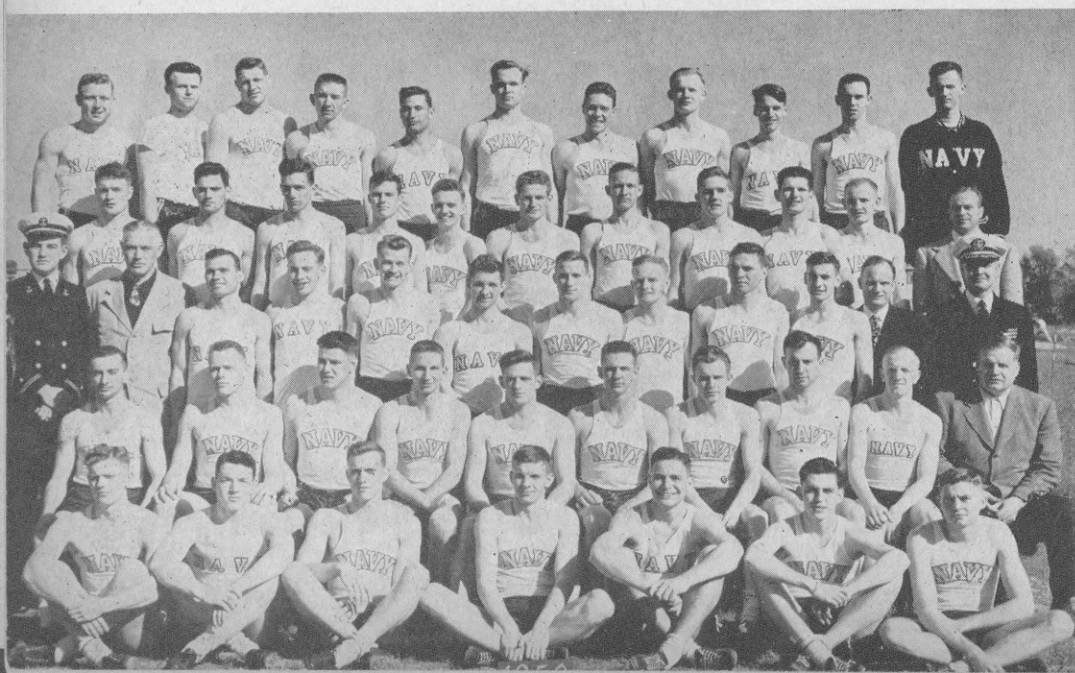
We have had opportunity to see Coach Thomson in action. Our appreciation of him has been augmented by that of our son's, the Navy's 1948 decathlon bid, who was sent from China to take final training at the Academy. There was a bond between those two. The one brought up under the shadows of a school for the deaf and the other a man who asked no odds in conquering his deafness handicap.

It is interesting to know how a man losing his hearing in adult life has thus adjusted himself and carried on. We appreciate that Mr. Hollingsworth brought this case to our attention and we have had some interesting correspondence with Mr. Thomson. He is married and has four children. Two of his girls are twins. They married Naval Officers and one of them has four girls, two of whom are twins. One of Mr. Thomson's sons graduated from the University of Maryland in February. He was manager of track and cross country, earning his "M." He also served as undergraduate president of the "M" Club.

Besides coaching the Academy track team, Mr. Thomson is an instructor in physical training and has classes like other men there. He teaches squash, golf and handball. He also works on other drills and tests.

Coach Thomson has seen the Gallaudet boys at track meets, but does not know the signs or finger alphabet.

Picture at left: 1950 United States Naval Academy Track Team. This team was coached by a totally deaf man, E. J. Thomson. Mr. Thomson stands in the third row, second from left.



The Answer Box

This department is conducted by
LAWRENCE NEWMAN
713 North Madison Street
Rome, New York

This month's question is:

What was the most difficult adjustment you had to make after leaving school?

Upon leaving school I had a short taste of the industrial world, and then with some good contracts decided to enter the printing brokerage line in New York City. This, I believe was the adjustment stage in order to learn the ropes. Keeping business appointments, sketching rough layouts for orders, and getting to learn sales language,



ordering the selected stock for the printing job (or trying to find substitutes for same during the war period), comparing and making various other routines along the line was quite an experience in which to indulge without any fundamental school training. The venture was a success but the tide was not always high. This adjustment enabled me to approach difficulties and "barriers" with greater ease through this experience. ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN, *Silver Springs, Md.*

Having married when I was a college student, I had to make doubly sure of securing a teacher's position in some school for the deaf. This called for further studies in a university and preparations for my wife and son to live with me in another state. Finally, the first year of actual classroom work was a great adjustment in itself. TARAS B. DENIS, *Bronx, New York.*



Although I was very hard of hearing through the four years that I spent in public high school, it was not until the year after I was graduated that I quite suddenly found myself deaf to all forms of speech. A sudden realization of what had happened with the impact of being cut off socially and with what then at times seemed to be ridicule from my friends was almost too much to bear.

With no former contacts with the deaf people it seemed I was very much alone in the world. To adjust to this situation was indeed a very difficult matter and I do not believe that I made much headway until after I had enrolled in Gallaudet College two years later. There I found that there were others very much like myself and a new horizon began to come into view. THOMAS DILLON, *Principal, New Mexico School for Deaf.*

I had to learn how to get along socially with my hearing friends because my job is situated in a town of 55,000 and hardly any other deaf friends to mingle with or have social events like there are in the clubs for the deaf. Fortunately, I'm hard-of-hearing and the use of the hearing aid has benefited me a great



deal. -- BURTON SCHMIDT, *Riverside, Calif.*

In the fall of the year of my graduation from Gallaudet College I found it exceedingly hard to convince myself that instead of journeying to Washington, D. C. to again meet all the fellow students and my wise, old teachers, whom I had grown to know, like and admire, that I was bound for Vancouver, Washington to assume a position as a teacher.

My abrupt departure from the ivy-covered walls of Gallaudet after graduation, from the hot bull-sessions with individuals with whom I possessed so much in common, from my roommates who for years had shared by socks, ties and just about everything else as I, also, had shared their belongings, joys and worries, all this was not the least bit irksome in the springtime.

However, in the fall, when the customary procedure of the previous years was broken and I was headed for a new and strange part of the country,

then the realization that I would have to adapt myself to an entirely new and stricter life eventually dawned upon me.

The long, tedious journey from my home in St. Petersburg, Florida to Washington State was one of the most miserable trips that I have ever made. During the lengthy hours of the trip my mind remained crammed with thoughts and memories, all compassed by Kendall Green.

Upon arriving at Vancouver, where the Washington State School for the Deaf is located, I was immediately submerged in the work, worries and strain which are invariably thrust upon a Freshman teacher.

After a short period of time I discovered that my adjustment had automatically taken place. I had entirely detached myself from College life and I was thoroughly engrossed in the affairs and work of the institution.

I must, however, give thanks to Mr. V. Epperson, the superintendent and Mr. E. Reay, the principal, who, along with all of the teachers in the Washington State School for the Deaf so kindly assisted me in accomplishing this adjustment.

HAROLD RAMGER,
Vancouver, Washington

As for adjusting myself to the outside world, it has been a commonplace thing to me because I have been deaf all my life. Mingling, playing, and working with hearing people has been the same to me at any age. However, the greatest trouble I have encountered was in the selection of a profession where I could work with minimum hardship because of deafness. By trial and error a person gradually becomes adjusted to his or her life work. EMANUEL GOLDENBERG, *New York City.*



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Every month a question will be asked of people from all walks of life who are interested in the deaf and their problems. THE SILENT WORKER'S Inquiring Reporter reserves the right to edit the comments for the sake of brevity and fitness for publication. Readers are welcome to suggest questions which if pertinent will be used in subsequent issues of THE SILENT WORKER. Please address all correspondence to: Lawrence Newman, 713 North Madison St., Rome, N. Y.

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